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TELEGRAMS.

Outrages by Anam Rebels in Cochin China.

A French Station Captuled and the Garrison Massacred.

Important Interview at Paris between Lord Stanley and M. Moustier.

COCHIN CHINA.

A French Trading Station Captured by Rebels and the Garrison Massacred.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Late telegrams received from Shanghae bring the following intelligence:

A French trading station near the frontier line of Cochin China was attacked on the 16th of June last by a band of Anam rebels. The post contained twenty-five men all told, who made a gallant resistance. After a desperate fight, however, they were overpowered, captured and massacred. A strong French force was subsequently sent against the band. On the 21st of June, after a sharp fight, the French succeeded in recapturing the position and dispersing the rebels.

FRANCE.

Conference in Paris Between Lord Stanley and M. Moustier—The Peace of Europe.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Lord Stanley and M. Moustier held a long conference at the Foreign Office here to-day, during which questions involving the present and prospective peace of Europe were fully discussed. It is understood that Lord Stanley, on behalf of the British Government, expressed the desire for the maintenance of peaceful relations with all the Powers on the Continent, and renewed expressions for the continuance of the present friendly relations with the Empire of France. M. Moustier responded in a like manner, and held that while His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, and Her Majesty the Queen of England, enjoyed the amicable relations existing between the two countries, that fact was of itself a guaranty of the future peace of Europe. The interview is understood to have been of the most satisfactory character, and good results are expected to spring from it.

The Emperor at Fontainebleau.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 8—Evening.

Dispatches received here announce the arrival at Fontainebleau of the Emperor Napoleon and suite. The Emperor has established his Court for a short season at the palace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Death of Mr. Lushington.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

It was a cousin of the celebrated Judge Lushington who died recently. The latter is still alive and in good health.

The Lewes Races.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

To-day was the second and last of the Lewes August meeting. The great feature of the day was the Lewes Grand Handicap of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; two miles. The race was won by *Birdseeker*. The following is the summary:

Ch. c. Birdseeker	1
B. f. Choral	2
B. f. Ainsley	3

Time—4:11.

The weather was fair and the attendance large.

The betting previous to the race was about as follows: Five to one against *Birdseeker*, eight to one against *Choral*, and twelve to one against *Ainsley*.

The Anti-Union Movement in Nova Scotia—Proceedings of the Convention.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Hon. James Howe, Chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, reported at length to the Convention last night, and the business of the Convention closed. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Convention have fully considered the reply of the British Government to the address of the Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia to her Majesty the Queen, praying for the repeal of the act uniting Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the course which it is expedient to pursue in the present crisis of public affairs of the Province. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, It is the opinion of the Convention that it is necessary to use every means to extricate the people of Nova Scotia from a confederation that has been forced upon them without their consent and against their will.

The Canadian Extradition Act Ratified by the Queen.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The official *Gazette* contains a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the Extradition act between Canada and the United States. The Divorce act is sanctioned by Her Majesty.

The Parliament of Canada is further prorogued until the 19th of September.

California Intelligence—Congressional Nominations—Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District, in Convention to-day, nominated Frank M. Bixley for Congress.

The sixth industrial exhibition at the Merchants' Institute opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

All the guns, shot and shell from the wrecked steamer *Sewanee* have reached Port Townsend.

The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of $10 a share; Crown Point a dividend of $5 a share, payable on 12th inst. Mining stocks are weak, and market dull. Sales to-day at—Alpha, 45; Belcher, 120; Bullion, 17; Chollar, 134; Confidence, 35; Crown Point, 87; Empire Mill, 115; Gould and Curry, 91; Hale and Norcross, 73; Imperial, 109; Kentuck, 382; Ophir, 21; Overman, 80; Savage, 123; Sierra Nevada, 86; Yellow Jacket, 1,080. Flour, $5 50@$6 50. Wheat quiet at $1 65@$1 75. Legal Tenders, 69.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Webster, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 8.

Michael Newman, aged 40 years, while attempting to get on the freight train at Webster yesterday afternoon, fell under the wheels, crushing one of his legs, which was amputated. The man died during the night.

Arrest of a Physician on a Charge of Murder.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Abbie M., wife of Oliver Bowden, Jr., of York, Me., to whom he had been married about two months, died suddenly at the office of Dr. Powers, No. 8 Boylston-street, and there being suspicions of foul play, the doctor has been arrested and committed to jail to await examination on the charge of murder, next Monday.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Last Reception at Secretary Seward's—Their Departure for Niagara.

AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 8.

A second and final reception was extended by Secretary Seward last evening to the Chinese Embassy. A large number of prominent citizens were present to pay their respects to, and take their final parting from Mr. Burlingame and his suite, who were on the eve of their departure to Niagara. The occasion was pleasurable and memorable to all who were present. After the collation Mr. Burlingame offered the following sentiment:

"The Great Secretary, Canning, said that he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. Mr. Seward has called an old world into the existence of the new."

The toast was enthusiastically received.

This morning the Embassy took their departure for Niagara. A large concourse of people assembled at the depot to witness their departure, and bid them adieu.

Arrival of the Embassy at Niagara Falls—Enthusiastic Reception.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Aug. 8.

A joint committee of about seventy-five members of the Buffalo Board of Trade and Common Council visited Niagara Falls this evening, on a special train, to extend the hospitalities of the city to the Chinese Embassy, now here. The large parlors of the International Hotel were filled with a gay throng of ladies and gentlemen, to witness the reception of the Committee. At 8:30 o'clock the Embassy, headed by Mr. Burlingame, entered the parlors, and was addressed by Hon. Isreal T. Hatch of Buffalo, in behalf of the citizens, in an able manner, setting forth at length the advantages to be derived from close commercial relations with the Old World. He alluded to the geographical position of Buffalo at the terminus of a great inland lake, and its communications as of great commercial importance in the carrying trade soon to be established by the Pacific Railway and the lakes with the East. This speech was replete with lucid statistical information, and will amply repay perusal. Mr. Hatch concluded by extending the hospitalities of Buffalo to the Embassy.

Mr. Burlingame, in behalf of the Embassy, made a suitable reply, returning thanks for the invitation and paying high compliments to Mr. Hatch for the clear manner in which he, by statistics, set forth the importance of the international communication between Asia and this country. Mr. Burlingame said the Commissioners from China had been accredited to the Western Powers alone, and it would be contrary to their instructions to accept honors from municipalities. He said, however, the Commissioners would, during the present week, privately visit Buffalo, inquire into its commercial advantages, and visit objects of public interest.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder Case—The Application of the Prisoner to be Admitted to Bail.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The adjourned Special Term of the Supreme Court to hear the argument on the application to admit to bail Geo. W. Cole, now confined in the jail at Albany, charged with the murder of L. Harris Hiscock, was held in this city to-day, Judge Hogeboom presiding. District-Attorney Henry Smith, of Albany County, appeared on behalf of the people, and Hon. Amasa J. Parker and William J. Hadley, of Albany, appeared for the prisoner. The application for admission to bail was founded upon a petition of the prisoner and affidavits of jurymen who favored his acquittal on the trial. District-Attorney Smith objected to the affidavits being read, and at length cited cases of a similar nature where affidavits had not been admitted. Judge Hogeboom elaborately explained his views in regard to the same, and decided that they might be read, subject to a future decision as to whether he should receive them or not. At the conclusion of the argument he took the papers presented and reserved his decision, which will be made public at an early day.

Changes in the Management of the Georgia Railroad—Legislative Proceedings.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The appointees of Gov. Bullock take charge of the State road on Monday next. E. Hulbert, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company is appointed Superintendent; E. B. Walker, late Superintendent of the Macon and Western Railway, appointed Master of Transportation. Other changes will probably follow.

The day was occupied by the Senate in a debate on the case of Mr. Bradley, the colored Senator. Mr. Bradley made a speech, in which he expressed surprise at the charge made against him. Nearly all the Republicans left the Chamber, leaving the Senate without a quorum. Mr. Bradley has the floor on Monday.

A resolution was offered in the House declaring negroes ineligible to seats in the Legislature.

A bill was passed exempting one-armed and one-legged men from taxation.

Letter from Charles F. Adams—He Declines to make Political Speeches.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 8.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, in reply to an invitation of the Quincy Grant Club and the Quincy Republican Committee to address them, thanks them cordially for the invitation, and says:

"You are perfectly right in presuming that I have in no respect varied in my attachment to the principles I held before my departure from the United States. I am still devoted to the support of the self-evident truth proclaimed in the great Declaration of 1776, to the maintenance of our glorious Union against every enemy, and to the supremacy of the Constitution as our protection against assaults from without as well as within. But in respectfully requesting to be relieved from longer service under the Government, my chief motive has been to enjoy some period of respite from activity in public affairs. I have looked forward to my return among you as a season of entire rest, during which I could hope to devote my leisure to my private occupations, greatly needing my attention. For me to enter at once into the strife of party politics, after having for so long a period enjoyed the privilege of representing the whole people, as making one country, would be forfeiting all the claims which I may fairly make to repose. Further than exercising my right of suffrage at the proper time, I do not contemplate, during this season, any variation from my intention to remain in retirement."

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Middleport, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 8.

Last evening a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held at Middleport, and was addressed by George C. Greene, of this city, and Charles S. Macaber, of Buffalo. The meeting was largely attended.

The Schooner Royal Albert Sunk.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The schooner *Royal Albert*, with railroad iron from this port for Toledo, sprung a leak early this morning, off Sodus, and sunk in deep water. The crew were saved.

Shooting Match in Canada.

WINDSOR, Canada, Saturday, Aug. 8.

In the shooting match here to-day, between Cook Cousins, of Windsor, and J. Payne, of Providence, R. I., the former won, killing all his birds (21) to Payne's 18.

A Man Killed by a Jeweler in Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 8.

Last evening, D. Z. Shields, of Fredericksburg, Va., went into the jewelry store of E. Janard & Co., with a friend who resides in this city, and were waited upon by W. Herg, Jr., partner of the firm.

While the parties were in the store, Herg missed two gold rings and accused Shields of taking them. Shields denied the charge and high words followed. Shields struck Herg, when the latter produced a revolver and ordered the parties to leave the store. More angry words followed and Herg shot Shields through the head, killing him instantly.

An Investigation Relative to the Threats to Burn Nashville—Democratic Ratification.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 8.

Mayor Allen and a committee of citizens have investigated the charge of a plot to burn Nashville and other towns. It appears that the matter has been urged upon colored men by John Carper, an old Union man, who is regarded as a monomaniac. No legal proof has been elicited. The Committee recommended an inquest to ascertain Carper's sanity.

A large part of the city was illuminated to-night, and an immense torchlight procession paraded the streets in honor of Seymour and Blair.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The House this morning rejected the Senate bill, by a vote of 43 to 32, authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State, but in the afternoon reconsidered their action and passed the bill by a vote of 48 to 18. The Speaker and others protested against it as being anti-Republican, and opposed to the genius and spirit of liberty.

Inquest on the Body of a Burglar in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Sweeny, who was shot yesterday by a boy while in the act of committing burglary, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the boy has been discharged from custody. The two men with Sweeny at the time have been committed for trial.

A Catholic Priest Indicted for Libel.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, Aug. 8.

Rev. Charles Eagan, a Catholic Priest in this city, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for libel.

WASHINGTON.

Condition of Affairs in Louisiana—Fractional Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 8.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Col. Deane, of Gov. Warmouth's staff, had an interview this morning with Gen. Schofield in regard to the application of Louisiana for Federal assistance in suppressing present and apprehended disorders. He will receive a definite answer regarding his mission on Monday. It is understood that, while the Government considers the situation as one of delicacy, and requiring great discretion, it will use its powers and perform its duties under the Constitution and the laws to repress disorders with promptness and vigor. Col. Deane has confined himself in his representations respecting affairs in Louisiana mainly to the authorities to whom he was sent. In general conversation, while representing the situation as serious and as requiring prompt attention from the Government, he draws a milder and more encouraging picture of affairs than some others lately from New-Orleans have done. He speaks very kindly of Gen. Harry Hays and other prominent Ex-Confederates, and hopefully of their probable attitude and course in relation to public order.

INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations, dated on the 6th inst., concerning the payment of interest on registered bonds. All parties to whom interest is due on such bonds must collect their interest of the Assistant Treasurer within ninety days from the date when it is due, or otherwise their claims will be referred to the Treasury Department for settlement.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department from the Printer during the week ending to-day is	$197,000
Shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	200,000
To the United States Depository at Cincinnati	100,000
To the United States Depository at Louisville	50,000
To National Banks and others	175,626
Notes to National Banks, &c.	108,560
The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for national banks at this date as security for circulating notes	341,623,300
And for public deposits	38,037,950
National Bank notes issued during the week	75,210
Total to date	$309,181,326
From this is to be deducted mutilated bills returned	8,555,719
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed	692,8 9
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	299,932,778
Fractional currency redeemed	441,100

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. J. W. Nicholson, United States Navy, has been detached from duty as a member of the Naval Examining Board of Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-yard, relieving Capt. Edward T. Nichols, who is placed on waiting orders.

Capt. Gustavus H. Scott has been relieved from duty as President of the Examining Board and ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Secretary Schofield has issued an order directing Brevet Brig.-Gen. L. C. Hunt, Colonel Twentieth Infantry, to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding-General of the Department of Louisiana for assignment to duty.

Organization of the Department of Louisiana.

Gen. Buchanan has issued the following order, announcing changes in the Fifth Military District, and the organization of the Department of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—I. In obedience to paragraph 3, of General Orders No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, July 28, 1868, the command of the Fifth Military District—to consist of Texas—is transferred to Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the District of Texas. The records pertaining to the District of Texas will be transferred to the headquarters of the new Fifth Military District.

II. Pursuant to paragraph No. 4 of the above mentioned order, the States of Louisiana and Arkansas are organized into the Department of Louisiana, headquarters at New-Orleans. The Sub-District of Arkansas, until further orders, will be known as the District of Arkansas, and will be commanded by the senior officer serving therein, headquarters at Little Rock. The commanding officer of the District of Arkansas will immediately make the necessary returns of troops, serving in his district, to these headquarters. The chiefs of the Staff Corps in his District will immediately report to the chiefs of staff of the Department of Louisiana, the amount and condition of the supplies on hand. All stated reports and returns of the Districts of Louisiana and Arkansas, called for by the revised army regulations, will hereafter be made to Headquarters Department of Louisiana. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN.

Thomas H. Neill, Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet-Brig.-Gen, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sea Island Cotton on the Gulf.

From the New Orleans Times, Aug. 4.

Mr. S. Tyler Read has on his "Sea-Glen" plantation, near the mouth of Pearl River, some Sea Island cotton, which rattooned this year from the roots of last year's plants, and is now loaded with a luxuriant growth of blossoms, forms and bolls, promising even a finer product than the last year's growth. For those readers who do not understand what is meant by the word rattoon, we may state that the cotton was not planted at all, but shot up this year from the roots of the old plants. The price of Sea Island cotton last year from the same place was $1 20 per pound in the Savannah market, and this year is said to be very flourishing and even more valuable.

The cultivation of this species of cotton, as is well-known, is only adapted to peculiar localities along the islands and sea shore of the Southern States, and the fact that there has been a belief that the cotton can only be successfully raised on the sea islands of Georgia and South Carolina has only hitherto prevented its more extensive introduction. We should like to hear from some of our friends of the two last named States, whether any such phenomenon as the one mentioned has been there witnessed. In fact we are confident that the rattooning or second growth of cotton from the same plant cannot be matched in either of those States. If this proves to be the case—for there is no trouble about excelling those States in quantity and staple—the seaboard of the Gulf is really the paradise of the sea island cotton as of almost every other tropical produc

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen July 25, and Southampton July 28, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Scotia*.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings in Regard to the Late Statesman—Eulogistic Remarks of Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry in regard to the intention of the Government to propose the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Lord Brougham, brief speeches were made by Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone.

Mr. Disraeli said: I quite agree with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield that it is desirable there should be some public recognition of the career and character of Lord Brougham, such as is indicated by the question he has placed before the House, which, through the influence of art, shall produce a lasting impression upon the public mind, and keep within its continual recollection the memory and great deeds of a man who is no doubt one of the most considerable persons this country has ever produced. The honorable and learned gentleman has, with the terseness of which he is a master, but with complete propriety, placed before the House a sketch of the career of Lord Brougham, and made it unnecessary for me to dilate upon it. It may be truly said of Lord Brougham that none more completely represented his age, and no one more contributed to the progress of the times in which he lived. He had two qualities, almost in excess, which are rarely combined; one was energy, and the other versatility. The influence which creative power gave him, combined with strength of character, alone sustained him in a career which for its duration as well as for its dazzling feat, has rarely been known in this empire. But, Sir, when I have to consider on the part of the Government how and by what means we can satisfy the wishes of the country—whether by raising some monument or some statue to Lord Brougham—I am painfully impressed with the failure of most efforts of a similar nature that have been made. Her Majesty's Government are extremely anxious, if possible, to avoid adding to those unsatisfactory demonstrations of which we have already had too many instances. But this subject has not been really neglected by the Government, for at that time the honorable and learned gentleman placed his motion on the paper—now some months ago—I mentioned the matter to my colleagues, and there was a unanimous feeling in favor of setting up some memorial of the kind referred to, if it could be done in a satisfactory manner. I would at this moment also remind the House that another great man has this year left us, whose merits should be recognized in a manner such as the honorable and learned gentleman has intimated. I refer to one of a very different character from Lord Brougham, but one of whom it may be said, without disparaging the high qualities of that remarkable statesman, that he was not inferior to any Englishman who probably ever lived, but that he towered among statesmen and poets and orators. I mean Faraday. There has been a very anxious wish expressed by men eminent in science that a statue should be raised to Faraday. I have had the honor of receiving a deputation on the subject, and Her Majesty's Government have entirely responded to the request. But the same difficulty has been in our path in both instances, and I will not now make any proposition to the House, because I do not despair of being able to suggest a plan by which our common object can be satisfactorily accomplished. The subject, the House may rest assured, is not thrown aside by Her Majesty's Government, especially in the case which has been brought under our notice in so striking a manner by the honorable and learned gentleman. We shall give most particular attention to the matter, in the belief that we shall be performing only a public duty, and one of no mean character, if we can in a manner satisfactory to the wishes and feelings of the country propose some arrangement which shall commemorate the form as well as the character and services of men as eminent as those to whom I have referred.

Mr. Gladstone said: We must feel indebted to the honorable and learned member for Sheffield for having given us an opportunity of expressing our deep sympathy and admiration for the career of Lord Brougham. Nothing could have been more becoming and appropriate than the observations of my honorable and learned friend; I had the honor of enjoying the friendship of Lord Brougham during many of the later years of his life, and I very cordially echo what has been said, better than I could say it, both of his public and his personal qualities. It may, perhaps, not readily have been inferred by those who knew Lord Brougham, chiefly from the part he took in the most stormy debates of his times, that what my honorable and learned friend had said of his overflowing affection of character and strictly true. That characteristic entered into beautiful combination with the strong, vigorous, masculine, and even ruder parts of his mental and political composition. Lord Brougham was eminently happy in the length and consistency of his career; in most of the great undertakings of his life he addressed himself to purposes in which his countrymen could not but recognize an ardent love of liberty, a determined dread of corruption and abuse and remarkable disinterestedness. It seemed as if a certain instinct led Lord Brougham continually to deviate from the path of mere party politics for the purpose of anticipating the wants of coming generations. The fame of Lord Brougham is great; all those who take an interest in the improvement of the laws of this country will ever be glad to own the name of Lord Brougham as one among the earliest, most energetic and most effective of all those who have labored in that great and open field. Respecting the mode in which public feeling may be exhibited I own to sharing the feeling expressed by the honorable baronet, the member for Dundalk, (Sir G. Bowyer,) and probably the honorable member for Nottingham (Mr. Osborne) shares it also to this extent, that it is a matter for deep regret that this great and distinguished son of our country should not have his remains deposited among us. That I entirely concur in, and without inquiring into the causes of the misfortune, I would add it must also be a subject for regret that it is a matter which has passed beyond our cognizance. With respect to the declaration of the right honorable gentlemen, I would not press upon him any proposition, because, as with the prerogative of mercy so with the prerogative of honor, we, as independent members, should put strong restraints upon our own feelings, and should not endeavor to anticipate or to direct the advisers of the Crown regarding the bestowal of tributes of public honor. The right honorable gentleman has adverted to a difficulty which stands in his way. Now, although I do not admit that all, at least, of the recent efforts of monumental art among us have been unsuccessful, because I could point to one or two erected within the last few years which have been eminently otherwise, yet no doubt the right honorable gentleman has spoken with justice to the difficulty with which he labors when he desires to make sure the result for which he proposes to ask a grant of public money will be satisfactory. The right honorable gentleman will, I am afraid, have to take another point into consideration, and that is, the character in which a grant of public money is to be proposed for the monument of Lord Brougham. In the case of persons whose fame has been simply political, every member of this House must be aware that it has been our policy for a long time past to act with singular reserve; the cases are suprisingly few in which statesmen who have been only statesmen have had the honor of a public recognition in the form suggested for the honor of Lord Brougham. It is, however, for the Government, and the Government alone, to decide whether the fame and distinguished acts of Lord Brougham, though confined to statesmanship, may warrant them in making a proposal of that nature. The right honorable gentleman has adverted to a very illustrious name in science—the late Prof. Faraday—and, although we may not think of placing the name of Lord Brougham in competition with that of Faraday, yet it will be right for him to consider whether the great efforts made by Lord Brougham, and continued with almost superhuman energy down to almost the latest moments of his life, for the public weal, by means which in many cases, were beyond the sphere of politics, do not enable the right honorable gentleman to escape from the trammels of those precedents which impose very strict and narrow limitations with regard to the monuments of statesmen who are statesmen alone. I have no doubt I shall be able cordially to concur in the proposal of the Government, whatever it may be; but in the meantime I express many thanks to my honorable and learned friend for having offered me an occasion on which I can express my feelings regarding this most remarkable man—a man of whom I wish to take this opportunity of placing it upon record that, although he had lived not only a life of activity, but of contention, I, who knew him well, and knew him only during the years of his retirement, can scarcely ever recollect to have heard him mention any person, either friend or foe, except in terms either of admiration or kindness.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

American Lessons Not Profited By—Errors of the Board of Admiralty.

From the London Times, July 2.

The vitality of a Department is very great, but it is not infinite. There are limits even to official resistance, if the assailant fight with truth on his side. A Department resembles those gigantic hydras of the sea that Victor Hugo feigns or describes. Many a gallant officer, many an aspiring statesman, is caught in its widely-branching entanglements and engulfed and assimilated in its capacious maw, but at length the hour comes. The Theseus of the day plunges his sword into the vital part. The monster perishes, but the country is saved. That supreme moment has not yet struck for the Admiralty. Its arms are still paralyzing with their electric influences all they touch. The Admiralty scheme of shipbuilding is to proceed unchecked, though every member of the Board and every seaman outside Whitehall knows and acknowledges that the six ships of the *Invincible* class which, at the cost of a million and a half of money wasted and two years of occasion lost, our Navy Constructors are forcing us to build will be *as useless against the artillery they will encounter as was the Atlanta of the Confederate Navy against the first Monitor of the United States*. We must address ourselves to a different tribunal. The Lords of the Admiralty have chosen their part, and there is no hope of persuading them to give effect to their convictions. They are weak and helpless, and from the weak and helpless there is nothing to expect. But an appeal is shortly to be made to the constituencies. To them we say that never were such lavish sums voted as now for the construction and equipment of our fleet; never, in spite of our heavy taxation, was the country *so ill-supplied as now with a Navy adapted to the requirements of the time*.

There are three or four principal types of war-vessels to which during the last ten years the attention of the Maritime Powers has been directed. Our chief lessons of experience as to the value of these several types naturally come to us from beyond the Atlantic. The Americans, at the outset of their great war, had no armor-plated vessels, but the broadside iron-clads of France and England were well known to them. They commenced, with characteristic freedom from prejudice, by testing every principal form of iron-clad then known. Now, it is at least curious to observe the diversity of practice between the United States and Great Britain. They made experiment of all types—the swift unarmored cruiser, the gigantic broadside iron-clad, the converted frigate with sloping sides, and the smaller Monitor, of diverse pattern, both for coast defense and seagoing. After full experiment they deliberately chose and still adhere to two, the swift cruiser and the powerful turret ship; and when the war was over they sold the *Dunderberg*, their largest broadside iron-clad, to France. We have *deliberately closed our eyes to their experience, and devoted our chief constructive efforts to the single type which they rejected*. Of swift unarmored ships we have only attempted one, and that one, the *Inconstant*, still lingers on the slip. Our Constructive Department inform the Board of Admiralty, in spite of all experience, that a sea-going turret ship cannot be built. They have themselves built some thirty broadsides, which they declare to be sea-going, but which every sailor pronounces to be failures for the purposes of the day. We have not space to narrate the success of the sea-going Monitors of the Americans. But we ask which is most likely to be in the right, the Americans, who have tried in actual warfare both kinds of iron-clad and rejected one, or we, who in unmolested peace confine our attention to the one which they reject?

GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO.

Parliamentary Inquiry in Regard to the Suspension of Relations between the two Nations.

In the House of Commons, July 27, Mr. Kinglake asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what obstacles now impeded the establishment of diplomatic relations between this country and the Republic of Mexico.

Lord Stanley said in reply:—The relations existing between England and Mexico are not of a satisfactory character. We have no diplomatic intercourse with that Republic, and, consequently, we have no direct means of affording that protection which we should wish to give to British subjects resident in Mexico. But I wish to point out—though I think I stated it before in this House—that though this state of things is one which Her Majesty's Government regret, it is not their doing. The fact is that the present Government of Mexico, acting, as I venture to think, not very wisely, but acting, no doubt, within their right, chose to consider the recognition by England of the Mexican Empire an act of hostility against the Mexican Republic, which, they contend, was the only legitimate Government ever in existence, though, of course, during the time of the Government of the Empire it must have been in abeyance. They, therefore, thought fit to break off diplomatic relations with this country. We cannot deny their right to have done that. Neither do I think it would be—I will not say suitable to the dignity, but consistent with the self-respect of this country, they having taken that step, that we should ask them to reconsider it, and admit us to friendly intercourse. [Hear, hear.] All I can say is that whenever they may think it right to take what I will venture to call a more rational view, and show a wish to make up its difference, they will not find any difficulty in the way of a reconciliation on our part. [Hear, hear.] But I think the offer ought to come from them, and not from us. [Cheers.]

FRANCE.

Stormy Scenes in the Corps Legislatif—The Debate in Regard to the Indemnification of the French Holders of Mexican Bonds—A Government Victory.

Paris (July 26) Correspondence of The Daily News.

The whole of a long and stormy sitting of the Corps Legislatif, Friday, was occupied with the "moral claims" of the Mexican bondholders, to make the French tax-payer pay at least some portion of the nominal value of their nearly worthless securities. Although the subject is an old one, it is not by any means exhausted, for the debate, which was adjourned without anything more than the fringe of the main question being touched upon, left the Jecker Bonds business, upon which a very warm discussion took place between MM. Berryer and Jules Favre on the one hand, and M. Rouher on the other, in as mysterious a state as ever. The bill brought forward by Government proposed to appropriate three millions of rentes to be divided among the Mexican bondholders. The Budget Committee, in a fit of astonishing generosity, considering the state of the finances, thought that sum not enough, and proposed to augment it to 4,500,000. The Government at once adopted this amendment, which was probably a concerted thing, and shows the wonderful influence of the Mexican bondholders in certain quarters. This is not all. 6,500,000f. in rentes represents the good round capital of 100 millions. But certain deputies, not satisfied with this call on the country, have lodged an amendment, not sanctioned by Government, but which they are no doubt very thankful for, as an argument in favor of the vicious principle upon which any indemnity whatever is founded, proposing nearly to double the amount, and make it 7,500,000 in rentes. M. Berryer, who opened the debate in a speech of great moderation, made various preliminary inquiries, said that no basis whatever had been laid before the Chamber, either for the comparatively moderate sum asked for by Government, the larger amount proposed by the Committee, or the still more extravagant sum suggested by private members. He declined in the present stage to go into the merits of the bill, but said it was impossible it could be proceeded with until accounts of the funds in the hands of the Mexican Commission had been laid before the Chamber. M. Jules Favre went at length into the affair of the Jecker Bonds, which he said had been denounced by every Government in Europe except that of France as fraudulent and "odiously" usurous; but that for unavoidable reasons France had supported a fraud devised to raise a little money for Miramon when he was *in extremis*. He alleged what we have often heard before, that French agents, with sealed orders, went about in Mexico, before the war, buying up Jecker Bonds for French persons who knew that Maximilian was to be set up in Mexico; and that, although their names were well known, there was not at present liberty enough in the French Tribune to name them openly. (This statement produced immense uproar.) M. Jules Favre said too the French Government had had played a double part. Officially it was able to produce some dispatches showing that the privileges given to the Jecker Bonds were disapproved of, but substantially it had supported them all along; they were the principal cause of the disastrous war which had had a disgraceful termination, and while the wretched sum of five millions was all now applicable to the payment of Mexican bondholders, twelve millions had been paid in 1865 to Jecker. The French Government went through the form of scolding Maximilian for drawing a check for that amount in favor of Jecker, but it most unjustifiably and scandalously authorized the payment of the money. Moreover, Jecker was at this moment suing the French Government in the Council of State for 12,000f. more. M. Rouher, who made a great show of indignation at an attack on his personal probity, which, in point of fact, was not attacked at all, other parties, some of whom are now dead and gone, being alluded to, seemed not opposed to further inquiry, and although the majority clamored for an immediate division, he consented to an adjournment of the debate. The discussion came to a close at yesterday's meeting of the House, which was less stormy than during Friday's debate. By 170 to 35 the House voted Article 29, authorizing the Minister of Finance to inscribe on the great book of the public debt a sum of four million francs, interest in three per cent. rentes, to indemnify the Mexican bondholders.

Second Military District—Gen. Canby's Final Order.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 150.—In obedience to General Orders No. 1, from the headquarters of the Department of the South, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the troops in the late Second Military District.

The officers of the General Staff on duty at the headquarters of that district will report to the Major-General commanding the Department of the South.

In relinquishing his command, the undersigned takes this occasion to acknowledge the zeal and fidelity with which the officers and men have performed the difficult and delicate duties committed to them, and to express his thanks to commanders of posts and the officers of the staff for their active and zealous coöperation, and to all, his warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness. ED. R. S. CANBY,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Official: Louis V. Caziarc, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLAIR ON THE STUMP.

A Full Report of His Speech at Leavenworth.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commercial*, of the 2d inst., contains the following report of F. P. Blair's speech at that place on the evening of the 31st ult.:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF KANSAS: I congratulate myself on my good fortune in having to address so large and enthusiastic an audience as I now behold. I do not assume to myself that this is a personal compliment to me. I am too well aware that, on the contrary, your presence here to-night is rather due to your devotion to the great cause in which we are all engaged, and in that sense I accept it as a greater compliment than if it was a mere personal ovation. The cause to which we are devoted, and of which I am one of your representatives, is one worthy of your most profound devotion. It is a cause in which the enthusiasm which I see here to-night, so far as I have observed, has prevailed throughout the country. It is the cause of popular rights, the cause of civil government, the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the cause the worthiest of all for which man has arrayed himself in times past, and it will become you, it will become all of us, to evince our devotion to that cause which has showered upon the nation so many blessings since its foundation. This cause is in peril. This cause has received from the party in power the most violent shock; it has been undermined, and is almost on the point of being overthrown. But the people of the country are rallying to defend this cause, the holiest and the best in the world, and in their might I confide, in their strength I am willing to abide. They alone can rescue this nation from the impending peril, and it is for you and for all citizens of this country who cherish Republican liberty, who love Democratic institutions, to come up as one man and sustain the best and holiest cause in the world. I do not speak merely empty rhetoric on this subject. I could advert, and I will advert to the particular transactions by which this cause has been brought into peril. I call your attention to the aggressions which have been made by the Radical Party, calling themselves Republicans, upon the fundamental principles of our Government—those great underlying principles on which all civil liberty depends. They have sought by various measures which the Government has prohibited, to intrench themselves in power in this Government. They, losing the confidence of their own race, losing the confidence of the white people, have sought to give the power in a portion of the States of the Union to another element—the black race—hoping, after losing the confidence of the white race, to maintain and perpetuate their supremacy by giving political power in ten States of this Union to the black race. Now, my fellow-citizens, I take the broad ground that the white race is the only race in the world that has shown itself capable of maintaining free institutions and a free government; that nowhere, in any country or at any time, have the black people shown themselves capable of establishing or maintaining a constitutional government, or any other kind of government. Yet the people of the Southern States have been disfranchised, and the ignorant blacks—the same people that the Republican Party has declared were imbruted by slavery—whom we all know to be ignorant—whom we all know have never been capable of creating, establishing or maintaining a free government, are made to predominate in all those States. Not only are they made to predominate in the Southern States, but the three or four millions of semi-barbarous blacks have the entire control of those States, and send twenty Senators to the United States Senate, while the four millions of white people of New-York send but two Senators. It would take New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and enough of the other great States of the Union put together, containing twenty millions of white people, to counterbalance the three or four million blacks in the South, so that the negroes are not only put above the white people of the South, but above the white people of the North also; and three or four millions of blacks are made equal in the Senate of the United States to more than twenty millions of free white people of the North. Fellow-citizens, we all very well know that this is a political trick to keep what is known as the Radical Party in power. They don't believe in it themselves. They voted it down in the State of Kansas by 10,000 majority; but, notwithstanding the people have voted down negro suffrage in the State, your two Senators and Representatives still insist upon sustaining the State Governments erected on the negro vote of the South. You don't understand the danger in which our institutions are from the ignorant blacks and vagabond carpet-baggers of the South. [Cries of "Yes, we do, and we'll save the country yet."] The people have assented to these so-called reconstruction acts. In the election of 1866, so far from presenting that issue, they dodged it—they presented an entirely different issue. The issue they submitted then was what is known as the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which conceded to all the States the right to regulate suffrage for themselves. That was the issue upon which the last Congressional election was held. After they had attained power by admitting the doctrines on which the Democratic Party always stood, they went to work to enfranchise the blacks, denying to the States the rights which were contained in the fourteenth amendment. As soon as they showed their hands the elections of 1867 declared against them. In New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California, Oregon, Connecticut, and in enough States to carry the election, the people decided against them. But the Senators and Representatives from those States refused to obey the will of the people. They put it at defiance and went on with their reconstruction, and now declare they have fixed it, and that it is not in the power of the people to undo what they have done. And because, in a letter I wrote pending the nominations in New-York, I took the ground that the will of the people must be executed, they proclaimed me a "revolutionist," anxious to reinstate the rebellion. The idea that any one should undertake to undo what has been done by this great Congress, this Rump, this fragmentary Congress, who got into power by deceiving the people on false issues is monstrous in their virtuous eyes. After their action has been condemned by 10,000 in Kansas, by 50,000 in New-York, by as many in Ohio, by 80,000 in Michigan, and by overwhelming majorities of the people wherever there has been an expression of their will, it is revolution to favor the execution of the will of the people—Frank Blair is a "revolutionist," and wants to inaugurate another rebellion. I say the Southern States were never out of the Union; that is the doctrine we held to, and fought for four years; but now the Radical Party has taken the exact position that Jeff. Davis and other leaders of secession took at the commencement of the war. I tell you I have no animosity against the negroes, and those who are pretending to be their friends are their worst enemies. Every one knows, from my history, that when the negroes were in slavery, I was an advocate for their emancipation. I advocated it at the worst times, and in the worst places. I advocated it when the present pale-faced Radicals in Missouri did not dare to lift up their heads. And now I say that, unless the negroes submit to the intelligent guidance of the powerful white race, their fate will be that of the Indians; they will be exterminated. The negroes can only be happy and prosperous as long as they are guided by the intelligence of the white race. Whenever it is sought to disfranchise the intelligence of the country, and make it subordinate to the ignorance of the country; whenever it is sought to subordinate the white race of the country to the black barbarism of the negro, the prosperity of the country is at an end. But I came back to the proposition with which I started, that the Radical Party has done these things in defiance of the will of the people. Have the people ever indorsed negro suffrage? Did you not condemn it in this State? Was it not condemned in all the States of the Union at the last election? and shall the Radical Party persist in pressing it upon the people, that it shall be the rule? And when, as I have already stated, I said in New-York, that if the Democratic Party should carry these elections; if the people should elect a Democratic President, this pretended reconstruction should be undone; and if these miserable carpet-baggers in the Senate were in the way of its being done, the people will find a way to execute their will; those miserable creatures who have undertaken to forestall the popular will, say that any one who undertakes to execute the will of the people is a revolutionist. Look at the attitude of these men. Who are the revolutionists? Who has put at defiance the popular will? Who has taken away the power of the Executive as granted to him by the Constitution? Who has curtailed the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States? Who has done all this? Why the Radical Party. Who has put ten States of this Union under martial law in time of profound peace? The Radical Party in Congress. Who has taken away from the President the constitutional powers granted him as Commander-in-Chief of the army and conferred it on their candidate for the Presidency? The Radical Party. Who had eight millions of white people of the South pinned to the earth with bayonets? The Radical Party. Gen. Grant was selected as the candidate of the party because they knew they were beaten on their principles, and because he alone, with his great personal popularity, was supposed to be able to arrest the tides that was about to overwhelm them; because, with the almost omnipotent power now given him in ten States of this Union, they thought he could control the votes to their own advantage. Is this man who has bayonets at the throats of eight or ten millions of the people the proper representative of peace. [Not much.] And are those who seek to turn aside those bayonets and give the law and the Constitution control, revolutionists? I tell you now all their attempts to subjugate this people will be overthrown. The success of the Democratic Party at the coming election is foregone. It is ordained of Heaven. It is a thing already consummated almost because the people of this country are not the men to surrender their liberties. Nor can the eminent services or prestige of Gen. Grant mislead them. I desire to speak of Gen. Grant with the greatest respect for his services to his country. I shall never allow myself to speak of him otherwise than with the greatest respect. I don't think we gain any advantage by misrepresenting him or his services. [A Voice—We have not heard from him yet.] No, and you are not likely to hear from him, but as he is a candidate for the highest position in the world, he is subject to a fair criticism on his conduct and language. I call your attention to the report made by Gen. Grant when sent by President Johnson to the South to investigate the condition of affairs there. He then stated that the people of the South had submitted to the terms imposed upon them by the Government, and that they were fitted to return to the rights of citizens in the Union. Since that time he has seen proper to change his attitude on this question. I do not impugn his motives, but we are all at liberty to look at the facts. When the Radicals were keeping the States out he recommended their admission. I know very well, from Gen. Grant's former position, that he has no affinity for the negro. Neither has Gen. Sherman nor Gen. Sheridan. They have no hatred toward the people of the South. Look at the terms Gen. Sherman gave Johnston at the surrender in North Carolina. It all goes to show that these military leaders, who are now arrayed against the Democracy, in their hearts believe in the doctrines of the Democratic Party. They did then and they do now. But I will tell you the secret—what has brought them to the Radical Party. It is their military instinct, which tells them that the Radical Party is in favor of a despotism in this country, and without having any affinity for the negro or hatred for the white people of the South, they felt that the Radicals were in favor of erecting a despotism, and they knew full well that that would give additional consequence to military men. That is the secret of these men arraying themselves against Democracy, against constitutional liberty and against the civil institutions of our country. We have honored these men as no nation has ever honored its heroes before. We have given them the loftiest positions, but they are not content; they would make themselves dictators over all the country. And now is the time for you to show yourselves as ready and capable of prostrating these would-be dictators as you were in prostrating the rebellion. I know you are ready. I know that, while you cherish the services they performed for the Government, you are not inclined to surrender your own birthrights—the birthright of a citizen and freeman. [A Voice—What about the Copperheads?] Gen. Blair—I think these Radicals have made the name "Copperhead" respectable by their greater treason against the Government. I think that whatever of prejudice may have existed against those who were called "Copperheads" during the war, because of their sympathy for a people who, however wrong, have made themselves memorable for all time, will have been forgotten and their sins forgiven, when the Radicals, who have undertaken to destroy the liberties of the whole people, to subvert our institutions, to put down the great principles upon which civil liberty alone can be sustained, who sought to perpetuate their power by appealing to the ignorance of a degraded race of beings, will be held up as examples for continual execration. The Radical Party will be overthrown. The people are in no temper to submit to the domination of a party who seek to maintain themselves by calling to their aid this ignorant and barbarous race of men. I may be accused of appealing to your prejudices. I do not appeal to your prejudices. I appeal to history. I appeal to that which ought to guide every statesman. It is impossible to make a nation prosperous by giving the reins of power into the hands of a race of people who are incapable of guiding any nation. You have repudiated that doctrine, [yes, and will do it again,] and you ought to do it forever. A man is unworthy himself, if he is classed as a white man, who will put the black man over his own race, and no one but a demagogue would do it. If the Radicals felt secure in their opposition they would be content to appeal to their own race of people for support—to the people who created this Government, who maintained it and carried it forward to unexampled prosperity. They would be content to appeal to the intelligence of the white race. But no, they know they have forfeited the confidence of the white race. They are conspiring against the most cherished institutions of our country. They are giving the franchise to that ignorant race whom they know to be incapable, and at the same time are disfranchising the intelligent white people of the country, and their doom is sealed. But, fellow-citizens, there are others here from whom it is your right to hear. There are gentlemen here who have but recently been nominated for high positions in your State—gentlemen who, I believe, will be elected by the people of the State—and they have a right to be heard, and you have a right to expect that I will give way to them. Having claimed your attention for the length of time I have, I now surrender it to men from your own State, after thanking you for your very kind attention to me.

Gen. Grant's Reception in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 6.

The gathering in honor of Gen. Grant last night was one of the most hearty and enthusiastic that we have ever witnessed. Although only a few hours' notice could be given of the General's presence in the city, and no notice at all through the papers, the word was passed from one to another with wonderful rapidity, and thousands assembled to pay their respects to the hero and the next President. Before the General arrived from Washington the County Committee proposed a reception, which the General declined. Whenever anything of the sort has been suggested since his arrival he has always expressed a desire that there should be no public demonstration. Had he been in town, even for a single night, he would not have escaped the enthusiastic welcome of his friends, but since his first arrival he has not spent a night in the city. When it was learned that he would leave for Galena to-day, it was determined to capture him by strategy, and he was therefore invited to meet a few friends at the residence of Mr. McKee. Without knowing that any public demonstration was intended, he accepted. Information of the fact that he would pass the evening in the city was given from mouth to mouth, and such hurried arrangements were made as the few hours of time permitted and as could be made without any public notice. But, with such enthusiasm was the idea welcomed that the meeting of a few friends swelled into a grand reception, and the serenade into a monster mass meeting of at least 5,000 people. It was in truth a grand expression of the popular feeling, the more significant and impressive, because it was almost wholly spontaneous and unprepared. The few *impromptu* remarks of Gen. Pile in introducing the next President were exceedingly happy and eloquent, and were received by the multitude in the most hearty manner, almost every sentence being interrupted with enthusiastic applause, and the welcome to Gen. Grant himself was as warm and earnest as any man could wish.

Gen. Grant's response was as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS: I can scarcely find words to thank you for this very hearty and very warm reception. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to meet so many friends of St. Louis and St. Louis County, where I have resided longer than at any other place since I have been a man grown, and where I have interests, and may again become a resident at some future day. [Loud cheers.] Thanking you again, I will bid you good night. [Loud cheers.]

In brief, unprepared as the gathering was, it was nevertheless such a compliment, both for spirit and numbers, as can be given only to the great hero and patriot whose character and services render him the choice of the people for the highest office in their gift.

Homicide in Detroit—A Man Killed with a Paving-stone.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 7.

On Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, an affray occurred on the corner of Michigan-avenue and Griswold-street, between Charles Rice, a clerk in the City Assessor's Office, and Patrick Fitzgerald, a drayman, which resulted in the death of the former. It appears that Rice had employed Fitzgerald to haul some rope and tackle to a Democratic pole-raising on Grand River-street some time since. A piece of the rope was lost, the Democratic Club was assessed to pay for it, and Rice promised to call the drayman to account. Meeting Fitzgerald at the place and time indicated above, he accused him of stealing the piece of rope. From this an angry dispute arose, and when Rice applied to Fitzgerald an abusive epithet, the latter stepped back and picked up a round paving stone and told Rice not to repeat the language. The latter did so, when Fitzgerald threw the stone, striking Rice on the left side of the head, just above the ear. The latter fell to the walk insensible, cold water was applied to his head and face, and he soon revived and got into a hack and started for home.

When within two blocks of his home, which was at No. 46 Orchard-street, he said that he felt so much better that he would walk the rest of the way. Accordingly he got out and walked home, although he must have been suffering intensely. Before reaching home he met a friend, of whom he inquired the way. Soon after entering the house he lay down on a lounge, remarking that he had been struck with a stone. His wife soon perceiving that there was something unusual in his breathing, spoke to him and discovered that he was unconscious. Medical assistance was promptly summoned, when it was discovered that his skull had been fearfully fractured, and that his brain was oozing from the wound. Every possible remedy was applied, but he never regained consciousness, and died shortly after 12 o'clock the same night. After hurling the stone, Fitzgerald turned, and attempted to run away, but was seized by some of the bystanders, and delivered over to a policeman, by whom he was conveyed to the lock-up. He now lies in jail, awaiting the result of the inquest. Price leaves a wife and two children. The stone with which the blow was struck weighs about three pounds, and was hurled a distance of about [illegible] feet.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CROQUET.

From London Fun.

A painter must that poet be,
  And lay with brightest hues his pallet,
Who'd be the bard of Croquet'rie,
  And sing the joys of hoop and mallet.

Given a level lawn in June,
  And six or eight enthusiastic,
Who never miss their hoops or spoon,
  And are on duffers most sarcastic;

Given the girl whom you adore—
  And given, too, that she's your side on;
Given a game not too soon o'er,
  And ne'er a bore the lawn espied on;

Given a claret cup as cool
  As ample Wenham ice can make it;
Given a code whose every rule
  Is so defined that none can break it;

Given a very fragrant weed—
  Given she doesn't mind your smoking;
Given the players take no heed,
  And most discreetly keep from joking;

Given all these—and I proclaim,
  Be Fortune friendly or capricious—
Whether you win or lose the game—
  You'll find that Croquet is delicious.

THE CENTRAL WORLD.

From All the Year Round.

Who was the Bruce among many Bruces who discovered the Central World? Whereabouts is the cottage in Kent to which he retired after he had come back from his wonderful voyage?

I do not know, and yet I flatter myself that I am the only person on earth under sixty years of age who ever heard of this particular Bruce at all. Curious as were his discoveries, he is certainly not famous.

My knowledge of BRUCE is derived from a little book containing rather more than forty pages, which, in 1802, was published by Mr. S. FISHER, of St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, and which bears this elaborate title: "Bruce's voyage to Naples and journey up Mount Vesuvius; giving an account of the strange disaster which happened on his arrival at the summit; the discovery of the Central World, with the laws, customs, and manners of that nation described; their swift and peculiar mode of traveling; the wonderful riches, virtue, and knowledge the inhabitants possess; the author's travels in that country; and the friendly reception he met with from its sovereign and his people." This title is not a specimen of elegant composition, nor can much be said of the aquatint frontispiece, which represents a young man with his eyes blindfolded and an old man with his eyes wide open, each astride on a flying eagle. Nevertheless, the title and the aquatint both inspired me with a certain amount of curiosity, and I went steadily through the little book which chance had thrown into my hands.

Nor was I ill rewarded for my slight trouble. The work attributed to BRUCE is one of those many accounts of visits to imaginary or inaccessible regions that have been written with the view of satirising the world with which the author is familiar. Famed specimens of the genus are to be found in the works of RABELAIS, QUEVEDO, SWIFT, and FIELDING. Less famed specimens help to make up the voluminous collection of "imaginary voyages" edited by GARNIER, and published in French toward the end of the last century. BRUCE, as I have said, is not famous at all. He, or the person to whom he owes his being, was born—not like many a great man, before—but after, his time. Had he stepped into existence a few years sooner, he would probably have occupied a niche in the Pantheon of GARNIER.

But now to tell what befel this by no means notorious BRUCE. Having been very ill used and utterly ruined at home, he went on board a man-of-war as clerk to a kindly Captain, and sailing to Naples, made the ascent of Mount Vesuvius with a chosen party, of whom the Captain was one. When he had gone as high as folks usually went, he resolved, contrary to the advice of his excellent friend, to proceed a little further and peep into the crater. No sooner had he closely approached it on all fours than the ground sank beneath him, and he went headforemost somewhere, so completely surrounded by fire and sulphur that he was well-nigh suffocated. Instead of coming to a quick and sudden termination, as is the case with common falls, BRUCE's fall went on, and the view that met BRUCE's eye was perpetually changing. Sometimes there was nothing but fire and smoke, sometimes he was charmed with a brilliancy apparently produced by the lustre of innumerable jewels, and then came a resplendent glory that dazzled him outright. Still the fall went on, and presently the excessive glory was subdued into an agreeable light, and a globe, in which were seas, continents, mountains and islands, eventually became visible to BRUCE, who alighted on a load of hay that had been heaped together in a field. As he did not now seem to be above some six yards from the ground, he placed himself on the edge of the heap and slid down the side, but had no sooner reached the bottom than he found himself fixed as an iron nail by a powerful magnet. He would have perished in this miserable state had not a venerable old man come up to him, and, after breathing a short prayer, anointed him with the contents of a small box, which at once not only set him free, but rendered him as light as a feather. His first impulse was to fall on his knees and kiss the hand of his benefactor; but he found, to his astonishment, that this form of expressing gratitude was rather offensive than otherwise. The old gentleman, however, was not so much annoyed that he forgot the laws of hospitality; so, taking BRUCE by a way on which the dust was of gold and the pebbles precious stones, he brought him to his own house (the walls of which were mostly composed of jewels), and introduced him to his wife: a pleasant old lady, who, in the first instance, regaled him with a glass of cordial. The language in which the amiable couple conversed was altogether strange to BRUCE, but the old gentleman soon set him right by anointing the tip of his tongue, his ears, his forehead, his temples, and the crown of his head. He was then enabled to understand and converse with the new acquaintance.

A sojourn with the hospitable old gentleman soon made BRUCE acquainted with the domestic habits of the nation now brought to his notice. Three per day was the number of meals, none of which lasted more than ten minutes, and which all consisted of vegetable food. For beds the people used a mattress, with a rug or quilt for their only covering; so hardy were they rendered by this mode of living, that the average length of life among them was three hundred years, and a man of one hundred and fifty was thought to have attained his prime. Their dress was a kind of petticoat, reaching from the waist to the ankles; their shoes, made of leather, were large and easy; and they wore their hair and beards to a great length, in the belief that it was impiety to destroy a manifest gift of their Creator.

But, after all, where was BRUCE when he made his interesting observations? This he did not exactly know himself until he had been enlightened by his venerable host, who informed him that the world in which he now sojourned was the very centre of the globe which men call the earth. The Newtonian law, according to which the attraction of gravitation varies inversely as the square of the distance from the centre, thus fully accounted for BRUCE's adhesion to the soil, when he alighted from the load of hay. The Central World is one thousand miles in diameter, and necessarily having no light from the sun, is illumined by the concave surface of the earth, which is thickly studded with jewels of enormous size. BRUCE, looking as if he did not precisely understand how a jewel, large or small, could shine in the dark, was informed that the Central World itself constantly emitted rays, which fell or rather rose upon the gems, and the efficiency of which was further increased by an atmosphere thirty miles high. This system of give and take having satisfactorily accounted for the existence of day, the phenomenon of night had yet to be explained. BRUCE, to his infinite edification, was informed that an opaque body of exactly the same size and area as half the concave surface of the earth, performed a complete revolution in twenty-four hours, and thus for twelve hours shut out the light reflected by the jewels. The Centralians, however, are not without their star-lit nights, for the opaque body is itself sprinkled with large gems, which answer the purpose of the constellations in the heavens, contemplated by the inhabitants of the earth's surface.

Taking an early walk one morning, and finding himself rather fatigued, BRUCE laid himself in a field that was one carpet of lovely flowers, and delighted himself with listening to the songs of the innumerable birds that surrounded him. For some time he remained motionless, lest by stirring he might frighten them away; but, at last, venturing to raise his head in order to examine them more closely, he was pleased to find that, far from being timid, some of them perched on his head, some on his shoulders, and one even on his hand. While he was agreeably amused by a concert of these "feathered songsters," (a name commonly given to birds in 1802,) he was found by his host, who, taking him home to breakfast, explained to him that the tameness of the birds, which appeared so surprising, was a natural result of the manners and customs of the country. Where other animals are devoured and persecuted by man, they usually fear and dislike him; but among the Centralians, whose diet consists exclusively of vegetables, and who would not on any account take the life of any being more highly organized than a cabbage, they find no cause for alarm. It may be added that the kindness of the Centralians to speechless creatures is in some measure founded on a firm belief that all animals are endowed with souls, and that acts dictated by reason have been wrongly attributed to instinct. This belief leads to the further inference that, inasmuch as beasts, birds and insects are mostly free from the vices incident to humanity, they are really superior to the men we commonly find on the surface of the earth. The savage satire of SWIFT's *Voyage to Houyhnhnms* is thus repeated in a mild and amiable tone.

Further experiences familiarized BRUCE with the docility of brutes in the Central World. A lion, whom he accidentally roused from sleep, licked his feet and fawned on him—nay, even brought back a large stone which he flung, to ascertain if the formidable animal had the usual habits of a faithful dog. Once the evil nature he had acquired in the outer world prompted him, on the discovery of a sitting hare, to long for a gun, and he picked up a stone as an imperfect substitute; but the fearlessness with which the little creature ran up to him, and played a thousand tricks around him, touched his conscience, so, desisting from his infamous purpose, he resolved to be "more circumspect for the future."

After BRUCE had passed some time with the family of his excellent host, the eldest son, a youth of seventy, proposed a jaunt to the capital, which being only three hundred miles off, could easily be reached by daylight, if they started at 8 o'clock in the morning. The proposal was accepted with joy; and when the appointed time arrived, BRUCE and the son, fortified by the host's wife with a basket containing sweet cakes and fruits, and a bottle of excellent cordial, prepared for their journey. The vehicle in which this was to be performed, and which was standing at the door, was in shape somewhat like a one-horse chaise, but on each side of it, in lieu of wheels, were two bladders, ten times as large as those of an ordinary bullock. Before the chaise, to which they were fastened by silken cords, were two green birds, each about twice as big as a very large swan. These, of course, were to draw the vehicle, while the bladders were to keep it in a proper equilibrium.

The chaise having risen with BRUCE and his companion to the level of a quarter of a mile, they floated smoothly along until, at the end of three hours, they stopped to pay a visit to the old man's daughter—a fine young girl of 50, who had only been lately married, and was living in a country seat immediately beneath them. The mode of alighting was curious. BRUCE's companion, when they were immediately over the court of the house, took some small cakes from his robe, which he threw upon the ground, and the birds, tempted by the sight of food, immediately descended. When the travelers had been set down at the gate of an elegant house, the birds were instantly released, and flew out of sight, to the infinite surprise of BRUCE, who was, however, informed by his friend that there would be no difficulty about the rest of the journey. The lady received her guests with due hospitality, and conducted them to her husband, who, she said, was fishing in the garden. Do not let it be supposed that IZAAK WALTON's delightful book had fallen into the hand of this sporting gentleman and tempted him to depart from the usages of the Central World. "Fishing," in the ideas of that country, meant something very different from angling, as BRUCE soon perceived. The gentleman in the garden was standing by a pond, near which was a cistern of clear water and a vessel full of grain. When he stirred the pond with a stick, fishes ran by hundreds to the surface, and taking them out gently with his hand he cast them into the cistern, flinging after them some grain. When they had been sufficiently regaled he emptied the cistern into the pond; and BRUCE reflected how much greater must be the pleasure of catching fish, with no other intent than to feed them than that of taking them with hooks, and then leaving them on the ground to expire in agonies.

The newly-married pair, at whose house this exercise of benevolence was observed, seem to have been rather more smartly attired than the Centralians in general. The gentleman, whose beard was not very long, inasmuch as he was only seventy years of age, wore on his head a turban of blue satin, adorned with crimson plumes; his jacket and petticoat were white, and his robe was crimson. The lady had black hair, which hung down in ringlets to her waist; her jacket and petticoat were pink; and as she did not wear a robe, the gracefulness of her person was distinctly perceptible, especially as she was not disfigured by stays.

The journey to the capital was not resumed until the following morning, when a whistle from BRUCE's companion brought together a number of birds, like the first pair, from which two were selected. At half-past one in the afternoon they reached Oudenteminos, as the capital was called, and put up at the house of a friend.

The form of the city is accurately described. Its centre is (Hibernicé) a large octagon square, from each side of which proceeds a street a mile in length, and as broad as the Haymarket. Narrower thoroughfares and ground for the use of the inhabitants occupy the spaces between the eight streets, at the end of each of which is a church, a still larger church having been erected in the central square. At the distance of about half a mile from the town stands the palace of the King, who, far from being highly elevated above the rest of his fellows, considers himself the principal servant of his people. Indeed, he has come to the throne not by hereditary succession, which is unknown, but simply because he is the oldest man in the country: the age of every person being registered to prevent mistakes.

The origin of evil, even in our wicked world, has been regarded by both philosophers and theologians as one of the most difficult of problems. This problem becomes still harder in the case of the Centralians, who seem so perfectly good, that they do not require the curb of any executive power. Nevertheless, they have an origin of evil peculiar to themselves. About a century before BRUCE's descent, a great multitude of the inhabitants of the outer world; members of the most wicked race that ever existed (and consequently not Englishmen,) having, as a punishment for their sins, been swallowed up by an earthquake, a hundred or so of both sexes arrived safe in the Central World, and were hospitably received. So ill, however, did they behave, that the Centralians were soon obliged to confine them to one spot, which was thenceforward called the earthly quarter. There is no doubt that the people thus complimented are the Portuguese, and that the earthquake is that which destroyed Lisbon; but the Centralians, otherwise so good, seem to have been indifferent chronologists, for the calamity of Portugal occurred in 1755, and BRUCE's book was published in 1802, so that the lapse of a century is hard to make out. The use made of the foreign quarter in explaining the origin of evil in the Central World is this: the Centralians, though good, are not incapable of sin, and hence some unlucky fellow, who strays into the unclean district may possibly be drawn into mischief.

The humility of the King is only one instance of the equality that prevails through the Central World. Wisdom and old age are alone treated with exceptional respect. The rapid increase of population and the spontaneous productiveness of the soil make the employment of servants unnecessary; and the abundance of metals and jewels, precious in the outward world, depriving them of their value, there is no aristocracy of wealth.

On entering the royal palace, BRUCE was at once enabled to detect the King by his stature, which exceeded six feet, his majestic costume, and his snow-white beard, which descended to his waist. The turban of the monarch was of white satin, covered with feathers of the most beautiful colors, his jacket and petticoat were blue and his robe was purple. Great Britain, it seems, enjoys a good character among the Centralians, for the King no sooner heard that BRUCE was an Englishmen than he congratulated him on his good fortune. "The Britons," said he "were always a brave, generous, and free people, and never failed to reward merit whenever they discovered it." An invitation to dine with the monarch was a natural result of this favorable opinion, and BRUCE had the pleasure of meeting at table a countryman named THOMPSON, who had distinguished himself in England as an honest lawyer, and who, having about a hundred years previously tumbled through one of the marshes of Lincolnshire or Essex, had thus reached the Central World, which had agreed so well with his constitution, that he did not look above 40 years of age.

Crime being so extremely rare in the Central World, BRUCE might deem himself particularly lucky that he heard in the palace that a trial was to take place on the following day, and that he would have an opportunity of witnessing it. Eight o'clock in the morning was the hour appointed for the judicial proceeding, and the persons who were to go with the King having assembled at an early hour in the palace, they all set off for the place of trial, which was a large field. On this occasion the King, who seated himself on an eminence raised for the purpose, with seventy of the oldest persons in the country ranged on each side of him, wore a black dress and turban, without the usual ornament of feathers.

As soon as the prisoner was brought before the court, the charge brought against him was formally stated by the King, who opened his discourse by averring that, although he had lived nearly four hundred years, this was the most painful moment he had ever experienced. He had known the prisoner from infancy, and could affirm that the life of the unhappy man had been blameless, until a silly curiosity had caused him to pay a visit to the foreign quarter, where he had remained for above a month. When on his way homeward, he began to fear that he had offended his father by his long absence; so he called upon a friend, who was the prosecutor in the case, and implored him to do his best as a well-wisher to the family. The friend, accordingly, waited on the father, but finding him somewhat sternly disposed, kept the returned wanderer at his house for some three weeks, continuing his solicitations in the meantime. A reconciliation was at last effected, but the unworthy prodigal was no sooner reconciled with his father, than he informed him that this very friend had persuaded him to remain so long absent, and had even caused him to visit the earthly quarter. He had also behaved in an indecorous manner toward his friend's daughter, a young lady who was of the tender age of 30, and therefore quite unable to take her own part. All these facts made up a case of ingratitude—a crime which the Centralians regarded with an abhorrence equal to that of the ancient Egyptians.

The prisoner pleading guilty, the King pronounced the sentence, which was to the effect that he should be conducted back to the place from whence he came, and that after he had there had his hair and beard cut off, he was to be taken to the earthly quarter, never to leave it upon pain of death.

Shortly afterward an express arrived from the earthly quarter, conveying the information that the inhabitants of that unblessed region, then increased to the number of two thousand, were all up in arms, and contemplated nothing less than the immediate destruction of the Central Empire. The evil design was thwarted: a sudden incursion proving so effectual, that the enemy was utterly disabled from wreaking further mischief. The banished man, on this occasion, exerted himself so heartily in the cause of his fellow-citizens, that he received a free pardon, and was allowed to return from exile.

One day, while he was walking in the fields, BRUCE perceived in the air a dark body, about the size of half a crown, which was evidently descending from the earth above. When it had fallen, it proved, on closer inspection, to be a man who had treated him with base ingratitude prior to his departure from England. With the aid of the bottle of ointment he raised the man from the ground, forbidding him, in accordance with the lessons he had received, to embrace his knees. Mr. WORLDLY—so the man was named, no sooner recognised BRUCE, than he showed the deepest contrition, and explained his unhappy situation by saying that he had fallen down a chasm in one of the Derbyshire mountains. In spite of all the care bestowed upon him, the miserable penitent expired in three days.

BRUCE having learned from WORLDLY, deceased, that his relations had shown great grief at his supposed death, and would probably be charmed to see him, his repugnance to quit the Central World at the end of the year—which limited a stranger's right to dwell in that blest abode—was lessened, though he did not exactly see how his return to the upper regions was to be effected. As he had still two or three months on his hands, he thought he could not do better than pass them with the good old gentleman who had been so kind to him on his arrival. This wish he enunciated to the son, who, it will be remembered, was his traveling companion, and whom he found even more anxious than himself to quit the capital. The youth had that very day received a letter from a lady in his father's neighborhood, accepting an offer of his hand, and was desirous to complete his happiness with all possible speed. BRUCE, when returning to the residence of his old friends, had thus an opportunity of witnessing a wedding ceremony remarkable for its unaffected simplicity. The father of the bride conducted his daughter into the middle of an assembly, and the same good office was done by the father of the bridegroom for his son. Hands were joined, fidelity was promised, and that was all. Let it not be forgotten by the present narrator, that the bridegroom was dressed all in white, with the exception of his robe, which was sky-color, and that he looked exceedingly smart.

At length the time for quitting the charming Central World, where nature was so kind, minds were so pure, and life was so long, was close at hand; the worthy old gentleman, informed by BRUCE of his approaching departure, offered to be his companion. Leave having been taken of all good company, two very large birds, each with a long ribbon fastened to its back, were brought to the door on the appointed day, and on the backs of these BRUCE and his venerable friend, who held the reins for both, ascended into the air. After a journey of about six hours BRUCE arrived at the concave surface of the earth's crust, and his eyes were dazzled by the jewels with which it was studded; but soon the travelers were surrounded by a total darkness, and space was so confined that the birds were scarcely able to move their wings. This change was occasioned by the passage through the crust itself.

They reached the convex surface of the earth, within a few miles of London; and when BRUCE was informed by his companion that he must now submit to have his eyes blinded for a while, in order that the entrance into the other world might remain a secret, of course he made no resistance, and after a quarter of an hour's more travel alighted on the ground; but when he opened his eyes the birds were gone. The effect of the ointment, which was to diminish the power of gravitation, was now found inconvenient, for the attraction of the earth being necessarily less at its surface than at its centre, BRUCE could scarcely keep his feet to the ground, and got two or three tumbles on his nose. A certain liquid sprinkled upon him by his prudent friend soon, however, brought him to his proper weight.

Lovely as they were, the costumes of the Central World were, as we have seen, not in the London fashion; so BRUCE's first thoughts were in the direction of an old acquaintance who lived in Piccadilly, and dealt in articles of attire. Thither the travelers proceeded. The effect of their appearance upon the unsophisticated maid-servant who opened the door was so powerful that she cried out, "a ghost! a ghost!" and, by her screams, brought her master down stairs. A sojourn in the immaculate Central World had not rendered BRUCE incapable of earthly mendacity, so he told his Piccadilly friend, who recognized him at once, that he had been out masquerading, adding that his companion was a foreigner, who spoke no English, and that the long beard, which had excited remark, was in conformity to the custom of his country. The West-end tradesman lent BRUCE a couple of guineas for immediate expenses, and asked him and his companion to dine with him on the following day.

As they are going to bed at the hotel after their dinner in Piccadilly, the old Centralian tells BRUCE that he will return home on the following morning, and warning him not to quit his room earlier than usual, or pry into things that concerns him not, takes an affectionate leave of him.

"May the Creator preserve you, and may you not trust mankind!" Those were the last words spoken by the good old man to BRUCE, who when he was alone looked after his affairs. His relations received him kindly and settled a sum of money upon him—which was gratifying; but they refused to believe his account of the Central World—which was disgusting. So he resolved to keep as little company as possible, and bought a small cottage in Kent, where he settled down in the pleasing hope of receiving some day a promised visit from his Central acquaintance.

There the book ends. Whether BRUCE is still in Kent, living on lingering hope, like LE PAUVRE JACQUES in the French play, or whether his hope has been realized, the present narrator is unable to say. Nay, what is more, he does not in the least believe that any one can give him the slightest information on the subject.

SMUGGLING LACE.—Ladies of rank were stopped in their chairs in Fleet-street or Covent-garden, and relieved by the officers of Customs of French lace to which they could not show a satisfactory title. Even ladies, when walking, had their mittens cut off their hands, if supposed of French manufacture; and a woman was stopped with a quarter loaf in her hands, which, when examined, contained £200 worth of lace inside the crust. In 1767, an officer of the Customs seized £400 worth of Flanders lace artfully concealed in the hollow of a ship's buoy. Even his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was, after death, poked into at Dover with a stick, to the disgust of his servants, to make sure that he was real. Forty years, indeed, before that the body of a deceased clergyman was found to have been replaced by a bulk of Flanders lace of immense value. The smugglers had cut away the trunk from head and hands and feet, and removed it; and the discovery of this trick caused the ignominious treatment of the body of the Duke of Devonshire. Nevertheless, the High-sheriff of Westminster ran comfortably £6,000 worth of French lace in the coffin of Bishop ATTERBURY, who died in Paris, when he was brought over, counting probably, on a dead bishop inspiring more awe than a deceased duke.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE LAST OF LILIAN.

From the Broadway Magazine.

Ah! Lilian, those laughing eyes
  Betray'd you, though you seem'd dejected;
You tried to feign some slight surprise,
  But, come now, was I not expected?
'Twas not so very long ago,
  When talking Autumn rambles over,
We both decided Ryde was slow,
  And hinted pointedly at Dover.

You won't forbid my morning whiff,
  With you tobacco isn't treason;
Come, take a turn along the cliff,
  And let us analyze the season.
Late London's round of balls and hock
  Some moral lessons may have brought us
And, maybe, teas at five o'clock
  A new philosophy have taught us.

Is it the same with you as me?
  Is life still circumscribed and narrow?
No tender thoughts of Cousin C.,
  That day when Eton played with Harrow?
Were flower-shows and Zoo's in vain,
  In spite of all tradition teaches?
Can you recall, unscared by pain,
  That picnic under Burnham Beeches?

Well, leading questions are not fair—
  No need to waste those sly grimaces—
You know my views on golden hair,
  And high-flown theories on faces.
I used to rave of love and gold,
  My contrasts were sublime, but hazy;
But now I fear I'm getting old,
  Or else unquestionably lazy.

Good by! we're nearly quits I think,
  Black care may ride beyond your rumble,
And though I tottered near the brink,
  Perhaps you saved me from a tumble.
Good by! but if in after years
  You wake to find your love supplanted,
Please own, amid these laughing tears,
  You saw a heart—which was not wanted.

Bright birds their farewell carols trill,
  Wild flow'rets in the earth are sleeping;
Red roses die beneath the hill,
  Gold dew the russet leaves are weeping;
And Lilian must follow fleet,
  And fade from me with Summer's glory;
Have pity on me, lady sweet,
  And hear me tell the old, old story.

I've track'd the sea of love before,
  And sailed with care, and helter-skelter,
I've longed to near a quiet shore,
  But never felt so near to shelter;
My bark by tempest idly tost,
  Has made courageous pilots shudder;
If no one aids me, I am lost,
  Come, darling, will you take the rudder?

EIDER DUCKS.

From All the Year Round.

Though the eider duck is common along the whole coast of Norway, and may be seen in large numbers on many parts of the western shore, it is more especially in the far north that it finds a home. On those rocky islands, or "holms," which fringe the northwest coast of the country, and which form a barrier against the fury of the Atlantic and Arctic Sea, they breed in very great numbers, and are very jealously protected. Not a gun may be fired in their neighborhood; even foreign vessels are forbidden to salute near an eider-duck island. For many of these barren reefs, which are almost entirely without vegetation, swarm with eider ducks, which resort thither to build, and render them properties of no small value to the owners, who collect the down from the nests for exportation.

The best down is that which is found in the nest, and which the female plucks from her breast. It is called "live" down, to distinguish it from that which is plucked off the dead bird; and there is an appreciable difference between the two, both as regards price and quality. If a handful of "live" down be thrown into the air, it will adhere together in a compact mass, even though a brisk breeze be blowing; but the "dead" down would be blown about in all directions. "Live" down, when exposed to the warmth of sun or fire, will rise much more than dead. Since in Norway the eider duck is under the protection of the government, which heavily fines any one who kills one of the birds, but little "dead" down is exported from that country. But in Greenland and in parts of Iceland, the birds do not meet with the same considerate attention, and are therefore frequently destroyed for their down's sake.

The eider drake is a remarkably handsome bird, and is nearly double the side of an ordinary farm-yard duck; the duck, which is smaller than her mate, is of a sombre brown color. She generally lays from five to eight eggs, after which she will begin to sit, unless the eggs be taken. But as it is the object of the proprietor of a colony of ducks to get as much down as possible, the nest is generally robbed once or even twice of its down and eggs, to induce the bird to lay again and pluck a further supply from her breast.

It is a most interesting sight to visit one of these Norwegian duck colonies, and observe the jealous care with which the birds are treated. The ducks approve of it, and become so tame that they will even suffer themselves to be taken off their nest by the "gudewife." Mr. SHEPHERD, in "The Northwest Peninsula of Iceland," gives a most interesting account of a visit he paid to an eider-duck island off the extreme western part of the country. It was but three-quarters of a mile in width, and was almost entirely surrounded by a stone wall about three feet high. Every alternate stone at the bottom of this wall had been taken out, leaving a hole for the duck to build her nest in. When he visited it every compartment was tenanted, and "it was a curious sight," he writes, "to see a whole line of ducks fly out from the wall as I walked along it." The island belonged to a widow woman, who devoted all her care to the rearing of the eider duck, and who doubtless made a pretty good thing out of it. The walls and roof of her dwelling, moreover, were covered with ducks, while even "a duck was sitting in the scraper."

The eider duck is a very close sitter, and her mate is ever on the watch to protect her from intruders, or give her timely notice of approaching danger. Foxes and ravens are among their deadliest and craftiest enemies; and these will frequently come and pull the duck off her nest in order to rob her of her eggs or callow brood.

Take for example this true story of an eider duck and a raven. The duck was sitting assiduously on her nest, for hatching time was near. But a crafty raven, ever on the look-out for eggs, made up his mind to have a treat at her expense. The eider duck, being a heavy bird, is not very easily dislodged. The raven attacked in the rear, and with his powerful beak laid hold of her tail to pull her backward. The duck, from sitting so long, was scarcely a match for the robber, and would have been forced to give way. But the drake, on guard near by, presently saw the assault on his wife, and hastened to the rescue. So intent was the raven on getting at the eggs, that the drake was on him before he was aware. With head erect and ruffled feathers, he made a sudden dart at the raven, and took a firm grip of his enemy's neck with his strong beak. The raven at once gave up his hold of the duck's tail. But do what he would, he could not get his neck out of the drake's beak, and, from the position in which he was held, his own beak and his claws were useless. He would have flown up could he have done so, carrying the drake with him; but this was impossible. Moreover he was being choked. One side of the rock on which the struggle took place sloped gradually down to the sea, and it was the drake's purpose to drag his enemy in this direction. Slowly but surely he succeeded. In vain did the raven with the eider drake upon him flap his powerful wings; they only beat the ground. In vain did he utter the hoarsest cries. At one time it seemed as if the raven would have escaped after all; but never once did his opponent loosen the hold on his throat, until he was dragged to the edge of the rock whence the drake rolled down with him into the sea. A splash, a ripple, and the two birds locked together vanished from the surface. The drake presently came up again. The black assailant of his wife remained below.

Eider down needs a good deal of cleaning and dressing, as the pieces of grass and twigs of which the nest is made get so intermingled with it, that it is not easy to get rid of them entirely. Each duck yields on an average about eight ounces of down, which is reduced one half by dressing. The method of cleaning is to spread the down out in the sun to dry, and as in those far northern latitudes, for six weeks, the sun never sets below the horizon, it soon dries. Should rainy weather set in, the down has to be dried in ovens. The particles of grass and twigs, becoming brittle, are picked out by hand, and the down is placed on sieves to be well riddled until all the small bits and the dust have fallen through. It is then ready for exportation, and is shipped chiefly to Denmark.

Most of the down in the London market comes from Greenland and Iceland, and is not nearly so valuable as the Norwegian, because the greater part of that which comes from the first-named countries is the dead down. Once or twice the writer has had eider down sent him from a "holm" on the other side of the North Cape, and has always found it expedient to have this down dressed over again. In buying eider down, therefore, the purchaser must not mind if he find twigs and dust mixed up with it, for he may rest assured that he has the genuine article. Eider down plucked off the dead bird, is perfectly clean, but not nearly so valuable.

It takes (according to size) from one and a half to three pounds of down to make a quilt. It is a great mistake to cram too much down into the quilt, as it then becomes lumpy, and defeats the object in view, which is to have the quilt as light as possible.

There are two methods of making a quilt, adopted in Norway and Sweden; the one is to "quilt" it, and this is the best way, for it prevents the down from collecting in masses in any particular part; the other is what may be called the tubular method. Little pockets or tubes of fine linen, running the whole length of the quilt, are filled with the down, which then receives its covering of silk. But in farm houses in the interior of the country, the down is frequently put into a bag the size of the bed; and as there is nothing to prevent it from collecting in one corner, the result generally is that the occupant of the bed will wake up with the quilt on the ground, and himself freezing.

The nest of the eider duck should never be robbed of its down more than twice, and even then it is a piteous sight to see the bird with her breast almost bare. It is said that when her supply of down is exhausted, the drake will make up the deficiency from his own breast. The down of the drake, by the way, is as white as swan's down.

The eggs that have been taken are kept for the Winter's supply, but the duck is allowed to bring up the second batch in peace and quietness. And thus, as there is a natural instinct more or less developed in all creatures to breed in the old spot where they first saw the light, it depends almost entirely on the owner whether his colony of ducks shall flourish, or shall dwindle away to one or two couples.

Many, to their sorrow, have often killed the golden goose for her eggs, but in these days the eider duck is usually treated as she deserves, with kindness and care—attentions which she never fails to repay "tenfold out of her bosom."

THE GUSHING GIRL.—If to other women a new baby is a well-spring of incoherent pleasure, to the gushing girl it is a perfect fountain of idiotic delight, plunging her into an absolute epilepsy of admiration until she fairly foams at the mouth with delirious eulogistic nonsense. In much the same spirit she makes it a point to fall head over ears in love with the fat and rather uninteresting tenor, and raves wildly about the handsome but not embarrassingly intellectual tragedian, and has photographs of him in all his principal characters; does her thinking, or whatever mysterious process she substitutes for thinking, in the most exaggerated superlatives and spells language, hyperbole. She is frank to a fault, and within an hour after introduction, will have gushed forth to you the entire story of her woes and disappointments, her yearnings and aspirations. She is a weak, clinging flower, she tells you, torn and crushed by cruel blasts, and she comes to you for comfort and protection, which, if she is pretty, as she not unfrequently is, you are not loth to give her. If she sings, it is always some plaintive little ballad of despair and death in a minor key, like "Fair, fair, with golden hair, under the willow she's sleeping," and she plays occasionally with much feeling and freedom an etherealized and very much mixed-up version of the *The Dead March* in *Saul.* But she greatly prefers the harp to the piano, because it is so much more romantic and so much more patronized by the poets, and because, as she sits by it with back-flung curls and upturned brow, she has the opportunity of comparing herself to St. Cecilia or to one of those very wingy musical seraphs of religious art. Lovers, of course, she has in plenty, because every one who takes her fancy—and every man does who is at all dark, and has any pretensions to be considered a good-looking person—is briskly elevated in her fervid imagination from a desirable and possible to an actual adorer. Whether he cares for, or even knows her, is matter of the purest indifference; all the same he serves her purpose of setting the frame whereon she shall shape her fantastic ideals. When the actual lover does come, and the edge is a little worn off the novelty, he finds her not very different from other girls in a similar predicament, and she is amazed to find the all-important question settled in the most commonplace way imaginable, without a single vow or any allusion to two hearts, &c., or two souls, &c.; without so much as suggesting a single appropriate quotation. From this amazement she never fairly recovers; and from the day of her marriage, or, at least, from the end of her honeymoon, her gushing days may be considered fairly over.

Or at any rate the disease takes a different form. On her babes and her husband usually overflow the surplusage of her emotional utterances, and moonlight and weeping willows are held of very little account. That is, if her marriage be happy; if not, she commonly develops into that peculiar type of marital querulousness whose chief joy in life consists in imparting to the world what trials one's husband and children are, and what a meek and uncomplaining martyr one is altogether. The gushing girl who doesn't marry is the amiable old maid whom everybody knows, with spit-curls and the sacred memory of a lost love. She reads poetry still, but quotes it less, takes great interest in the amatory entanglements of her younger friends, and is generally just as jolly and charming an old maid as one could wish to have. Take her all in all, from first to last, the gushing girl is by no means the worst of girls, and her ill-balanced enthusiasm is certainly preferrable to that well-bred indifference which can find time in the midst of a proposal to estimate the amount of a lover's probable income.—*Round Table.*

AN ABYSSINIAN DINNER IN THE NATIVE STYLE.—A dinner in the Abyssinian fashion was given by Mr. RASSAM to the officers of the Fourth (King's Own) Regiment, at Antalo. Thirty or forty guests sat upon carpets in a tent, while at the other end of the tent was a party of natives making a "broundo" feast of raw beef. The dinner was brought in by a procession, which reminded one of a pantomime at the London Theatres. There were large baskets covered with red cloth, and filled with a kind of bread used by the richer classes, called "teff," which is of a brown color, like chocolate, made in cakes about two feet in diameter and a quarter of an inch in thickness. It is full of holes, and light like sponge-cake, with an incipid taste, but of a slightly acid flavor. It is sometimes eaten by the natives along with a curried pasty, like chutnee. Among the dishes which followed were some curried soups and stews; but the principal one, which seemed most peculiar to the country, was that of the ribs of beef, the meat of which, being all cut off the bone and gathered into a heap, had been roasted till it was black. It ought to be eaten hot from the fire, being at the same time hot with red pepper. Servants held out ribs of this kind, and some helped themselves by cutting slices off the end of the meat. These ribs were sent out to be rewarmed at the fire. Tedge, a kind of mead produced from honey, is the liquor of the country. This was drunk in tumblers or mugs; but the manner of the Abyssinians is to imbibe it from small bottles with long necks. The ribs of beef were certainly overdone, black to a cinder, and the only resource left open was the broundo, or raw beef, where one found the other extreme. There was rather a want of some intermediate kind of cookery. There were some hot dishes, of a deep reddish orange, from chilles, used as chutnee. After all the dishes had been tasted by the Europeans, the raw beef made its appearance; a servant held up a long slice of it, and four natives commenced by cutting off slices with large curved knives. Some of them held the meat and raised the cut pieces with their hands, after dipping it into the before mentioned reddish orange paste; but others seized a corner of the meat with their teeth, and while so holding it cut off the portion with a knife. One of these gentlemen was described by Mr. RASSAM as having been a functionary in the Court of THEODORE—a sort of Lord Chancellor—and his abilities in the way of making large slices of the raw flesh disappear excited the admiration of all present. He flourished his knife in such a style that they feared for his nose; but luckily that organ was short and snubby, so it escaped. It was a question what he would have done if a bit of the nose had chanced to come off. Would it have gone with the rest of the raw meat? One or two Europeans tasted the raw beef, but the fear of tapeworm had a most beneficial effect. The little Prince DEJATCH ALAMAEO attended and ate some very small portions of the broundo, but he seemed to prefer the cooked article, which a servant cut in small pieces for him with one of the large knives. If the *cuisine* was not exactly according to the taste of the European palate, the party was a very genial one, and all were delighted with the dinner, as an illustration of Abyssinian manners. The officers of the Fourth and the others invited were much obliged to Mr. RASSAM for the treat he had given them.—*Illustrated London News.*

RED HERRINGS AND "YARMOUTH BLOATERS."—Red herrings are intended to keep good for a whole year, and are thoroughly cured with that view. As soon as the fish are brought on shore they are carried to the fish-house, where they are heaped on the stone floor to the number of tens or hundreds of thousands, and are plentifully salted. Here they lie for many days, until thoroughly saturated with the salt, and till all superfluous moisture has drained from them—the floor of the place being inclined for that purpose. When ready for the "hanging" process, they are shoveled with a wooden shovel into a large vat of water, and well washed, to cleanse them from the salt, scales and dirt. As fast as they are cleansed they are taken out of the vat by women, technically called "rivers," whose business it is to hang them on the "spits" for smoking, which operation they perform with wonderful celerity. The spits are round rods made of fir, about four feet long, and a little pointed at one end; the point of the spit is inserted under the gill of the fish and comes out at the mouth, and in this way the fish are spitted at the distance of about two inches apart (so that no one fish touches another) until the spit is full. So soon as they are filled the spits are passed on from hand to hand to their proper places in the firing or smoke-house, which is a room, or series of rooms, about sixteen or eighteen feet square, and from twenty to thirty feet high, and filled up with wooden fixtures on framework supported by joists, for the reception of the spits. When the spits have been laid tier above tier, until there is no room for more, the tails of the lowest tier of fish will be about seven or eight feet above the brick floor. Now comes the critical business of smoking: fires of wood in a green state are lighted on the floor, the wood most preferred being oak, though beech, ash and elm are sometimes used. The fire must not be too quick or too slow, and needs to be well watched and regulated. To facilitate the smoking process, the tiles of the roof are laid so as to allow the smoke to escape, and there are ventilators under the eaves which can be opened or shut at pleasure. The "reds" for home consumption require to be smoked for about twenty days, while those intended for exportation should be smoked ten days longer. Such being the genesis of the red herring, what is that of the bloater? The fact is that the "bloaters" are picked fish, the largest and most fleshy and corpulent: in all respects the aristocrats of the herring tribe—the only real specimens, in fact, of "the bloated aristocrat" to be found in nature. The bloater goes through all the processes applicable to the "red," but not being wanted to keep for a year, or even for a month, he is "put through" with much more rapidity, more careful ceremony, and with a tender regard for ultimate results.—*Leisure Hour.*

CARLYLE ON MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—The following is a letter addressed by Mr. CARLYLE to Dr. HUTCHINSON-STIRLING, late one of the candidates for the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh:

CHELSEA, June 16, 1868.

DEAR STIRLING: You well know how reluctant I have been to interfere at all in the election now close on us, and that in stating, as bound, what my own clear knowledge of your qualities was I have strictly held by that, and abstained from more. But the news I now have from Edinburgh is of such a complexion, so dubious, and so surprising to me; and I now find I shall privately have so much regret in a certain event—which seems to be reckoned possible, and to depend on one gentleman of the seven—that, to secure my own conscience in the matter, a few plainer words seem needful.

To whatever I have said to you already, therefore, I now volunteer to add that I think you not only the one man in Britain capable of bringing metaphysical philosophy, in the ultimate, German or European, and highest actual form of it, distinctly home to the understanding of British men who wish to understand it, but that I notice in you further, on the moral side, a sound strength of intellectual discernment, a noble valor and reverence of mind, which seems to me to mark you out as the man capable of doing us the highest service in ethical science, too—that of restoring, or decisively beginning to restore, the doctrine of morals to what I must ever reckon its one most true and everlasting basis, (namely, the divine or suprasensual one,) and thus of victoriously reconciling and rendering identical the latest dictates of modern science with the earliest dawnings of wisdom among the race of men. This is truly my opinion; and how important to me, not for the sake of Edinburgh University alone, but of the whole world for all ages to come, I need not say to you.

I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. ADAM BLACK, late member for Edinburgh, but for fifty years back have known him, in the distance, and by current and credible report, as a man of solid sense, independence, probity and public spirit; and if, in your better knowledge of the circumstances, you judge it suitable to read this note to him—to him, or indeed to any other person—you are perfectly at liberty to do so.

Yours sincerely always,
T. CARLYLE.

Dr. STIRLING, &c., &c., Piershill, Edinburgh.

THE IDEAL WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE.—With the ideal woman of middle age—that pleasant woman with her happy face and softened manner, who unites the charms of both epochs, retaining the ready responsiveness of youth while adding the wider sympathies of experience—with her there has never been any such struggle to make herself an anchronism. Consequently she remains beautiful to the last—far more beautiful than all the pastes and washes in Mme. RACHEL's shop could make her. Sometimes, if rarely in these latter days, we meet her in society, where she carries with her an atmosphere of her own—an atmosphere of honest, wholesome truth and love, which makes every one who enters it purer and better for the time. All children and all young persons love her, because she understands and loves them. For she is essentially a mother—that is, a woman who can forget herself, who can give without asking to receive, and who, without losing any of that individualism which belongs to self-respect, can yet live for and in the lives of others, and find her best joy in the well-being of those about her. There is no servility, no exaggerated sacrifice in this; it is simply the fulfillment of woman's highest duty—the expression of that grand maternal instinct which need not necessarily include the fact of personal maternity, but which must find utterance in some line of unselfish action with all women worthy of the name. The ideal woman of middle age understands the young because she has lived with them. If a mother, she has performed her maternal duties with cheerfulness and love. There has been no giving up her nursery to the care of a hired servant, who is expected to do for £20 a year what the tremendous instinct of a mother's love could not find strength to do. When she had children, she attended to them in great part herself, and learnt all about their tempers, their maladies, and the best methods of management; as they grew up she was still the best friend they had, the Providence of their young lives who gave them both care and justice, both love and guidance. Such a manner of life has forced her to forget herself. When her child lay ill, perhaps dying, she had no heart and no time to think of her own appearance, and whether this dressing gown was more becoming than that; and what did the doctor think of her with her hair pushed back from her face; and what a fright she must have looked in the morning light after her sleepless night of watching. The world and all its petty pleasures and paltry pains faded away in the presence of the stern tragedy of the hour; and not the finest ball of the season seemed to be worth a thought compared to the all-absorbing question of whether her child slept after his draught and whether he ate his food with better appetite. And such a life, in spite of all its cares, has kept her young as well as unselfish; we should rather say, young because unselfish. As she comes into the room with her daughters, her kindly face unpolluted by paint, her dress picturesque or fashionable according to her taste, but decent in form and consistent in tone with her age, it is often remarked that she looks more like their sister than their mother. This is because she is in harmony with their age, and has not therefore put herself in rivalry with them; and harmony is the very keystone of beauty. Her hair may be streaked with white, the girlish firmness and transparency of her skin has gone, the pearly clearness of her eye is clouded, and the slender grace of line is lost, but for all that she is beautiful, and she is intrinsically young. What she has lost in outside material charm—in that mere *beauté du diable* of youth—she has gained in character and expression; and, not attempting to simulate the attractiveness of a girl, she keeps what nature gave her—the attractiveness of middle age. And as every epoch has its own beauty, if women would but learn that truth, she is as beautiful now as the matron of 50, because in harmony with her years, and because her beauty has been carried on from matter to spirit, as when a maid of 16. This is the ideal woman of middle age, met with even yet at times in society—the woman whom all men respect, whom all women envy, and wonder how she does it, and whom all the young adore, and wish they had for an elder sister or an aunt. And the secret of it all lies in the truth, in love, in purity, and in unselfishness.—*Saturday Review.*

MR. DISRAELI'S POSITION.—Mr. DISRAELI has a fertile imagination, great powers of epigram, great histrionic faculties; but his business capacity, by those who know him most intimately, is known to be of the slenderest description—his scientific intellect *nil.* The power of the necromancer and the roving imagination of a god in disguise, loving to drape himself for himself in every adventurous drapery—for, as IXION says, "adventures are to the adventurous"—that is not the character to which the country will look for the adjustment of the rival claims of labor and capital. "Remember," Mr. DISRAELI once wrote playfully to a friend in his youth, "my forte is sedition." It was a joke, and yet, metaphorically, it is still true of him. If, during the last forty years, the Tories had not been in all things wrong, and in all things ever found resisting still, one might sympathize with them for having sold themselves into the hands of a man who, in the letter, has been absolutely faithful to them, but who, in the spirit, has been the instrument of their utter annihilation. If the irony of fate were not melancholy, one might almost smile to see the party who in all things always opposed progress, finally stranded by the leader whom most of all they scorned, and who throughout, scorning them from the top of his universal genius, has slowly led them to destruction. It requires little spirit of prophecy to foretel that the next elections will know their place no more. Mr. GLADSTONE, with a Gladstonian Parliament, will have very different cards to play from what Mr. GLADSTONE had with a Palmerstonian Parliament. A few votes more or less for Government will make an infinitesimal difference. I hear people confidently predicting that, whatever majority Mr. GLADSTONE may have at the coming elections, he will have wasted it in a session. Does it ever occur to them to ask themselves, if so, how—even in a Palmerstonian Parliament, and in the face of Mr. DISRAELI's admirable management, Mr. GLADSTONE contrived to find majorities of fifty-four and sixty-five?—*Contemporary Review, July number.*

THE FLESH OF THE ASS.—Our readers are aware of the fact that horseflesh, as an article of food, is sold in Paris, but they may not all know that by the side of the noble animal may be met with the flesh of the ass and the mule. The following is extracted from a pamphlet, by M. L. A. BOURGUIN, entitled *La Viande de Cheval:* "Some people are surprised to find the ass and the mule figuring along with other animals in the butchers' shops of Paris. They will be more surprised still when they learn that, according to the unanimous testimony of the members of a committee who have tasted them, the flesh of the mule is better than that of the horse, and the flesh of the ass is better than that of the mule. The ancients recognized their good quality as nutritious substances. We see in the *Georgics* of VIRGIL that the Romans hunted the wild ass as game; and PLINY tells us that MAECENAS, the favorite of AUGUSTUS, much relished the flesh of the domestic ass, and that it was he who introduced it as an article of consumption. We know, also, that it was a favorite dish of Chancellor DUPRAT, and the enormous *embonpoint* of this Minister of FRANCOIS I. was attributed to the nourishing qualities of this food. How is it that mere prejudice has been so long able to repel from our market this description of meat, which, like horse flesh, is pleasant to the taste, wholesome for the body, and well adapted to sustain the vigor of man. M. GEOFFREY SAINT-HILAIRE thus explains it: 'As we do nowadays, certain Asiatic nations, the ancient peoples of the north and centre of Europe, the Vandals, the Celts and others, subsisted upon milk, blood and the flesh of their horses. This custom, which prevailed even in the eighth century of our era, was connected with certain religious ceremonies. At their *fêtes* the sacrifice of the horse was followed by a repast where the flesh of the victim was eaten. The persistence of this Pagan custom was a serious obstacle to the propagation of Christianity in these countries. Thus we see Pope GREGORY III. enjoining St. Boniface, the apostle of Germania, to prevent by every means this act of idolatry, and to declare the flesh of the horse filthy and execrable; and, as the practice continued, Pope ZACHARIAS I. renewed the absolute prohibition.' It can be easily understood how the idea of horse-flesh being impure has remained rooted in the minds of the populations, although the anathemas against it have been long forgotten, like every measure essentially of a temporal nature. At the present day this prejudice may be said to have almost given way, and the use of this new description of food tends to spread more and more. It is probable that so valuable an article of diet will be no longer neglected by our armies in a campaign, since even in Paris the *broucheries de cheval* are doing an excellent trade."

CANDIDATES AND PLEDGES.—A man who has kissed a baby has done nothing essentially wrong; but a man who has promised, against his conscience, to vote for the ballot or against the Maynooth grant, is so far a hypocrite and a humbug. The indiscriminate swallowing of pledges is a concession to some little knot of the impracticable electors. When prospects are closely balanced, it becomes necessary to wheedle the hand of crotchety voters who have some pet nostrum for the salvation of the State. As the excitement rises they see their chance. For once they have the power of seeing their views respectfully treated. For years a harmless enthusiast has been shunned as the bore of the district, and now he suddenly finds an intelligent and educated man listening to his pet bits of nonsense, and even framing some kind of assent to them. It is no wonder that the poor candidate has to swallow the nauseous draught; the voter exults in his new disciple; and the disciple goes away, hoping that his faith may never be brought to the test. The best formula on such occasions, we may remark in passing, for the benefit of distressed candidates, is to promise to vote for a commission of inquiry whenever the matter comes up. This has an official sound, and leaves abundant scope for evasion.—*Saturday Review.*

WOODEN PARASOLS.—A writer in the *Queen* says: "The wooden parasols, which have been so much the rage in Paris, are slowly cropping over here. I have seen one or two, and I have also seen small wooden screens (no bigger than the hand screens) used as parasols. As the wooden parasols are decidedly a novelty, I must describe one. They are painted to represent peacocks' feathers, each feather being a separate rib, like that of a fan. By ingenious mechanism they can be fastened into the form of a parasol, and can also be folded up into as small a compass as a fan, which purpose they answer admirably. They also can be turned into a variety of things, and have joints by which they shade the wearer on any side where the sun is too powerful."

NEW-GERMANY.—Spontaneous annexations, voted by the people under the superintendence of victorious bayonets, are always somewhat questionable manifestations of opinion. But how great was the difference between the annexation of Venetia, where everybody welcomed the change, and that of Hanover or the Duchies, where nine persons out of ten were adverse to it. Nor has Prussia hitherto succeeded in assimilating her conquests. She lacks for this purpose the vital warmth and air of political liberty; and her overbearing bureaucracy is little apt to conciliate popular sympathies. Even in Nassau and Hesse, where at first the annexation was popular, much dissatisfaction prevails; and the wretched Elector of Hesse has recovered something of the regard of his countrymen since they have cased to be his subjects. Secondly, by the annexations the disproportion between Prussia and the other German States has become so great, that even the accession of the South could scarcely establish a balance sufficiently equal to allow of the working of a federal organization. The whole mechanism of the North German Constitution is so complicated that it cannot go on as it is. They have a federal commander-in-chief, a federal chancellor, a federal council, a parliament, and federal ambassadors, by the side of the Prussian Ministry, the ministers of the minor States, the Prussian Diet, and the Provincial Diets, the representatives of Saxony and Mecklenburg. * * * The Prussian Premier knows perfectly well that the *status quo* cannot last, but the real motive of his reserve is the conviction that the crossing of the Main would be equivalent to war. In accepting the division of Germany, he probably cherished the hope of finding ways and means for an arrangement with France, perhaps at first by the surrender of Luxemburg—a point on which more than one had been given from Ber lin to the Emperor—but that is now out of the question. He did not venture to push things to the extreme in the Spring of 1867, even when he was backed by the general sympathies of the nation, and when France was badly prepared; much less will he do so now, when France is armed to the teeth—nay, perhaps armed as she never was before. The Emperor Napoleon knows perfectly well that the Opposition reproaches him with having compromised the interests of France by a policy at once insidious and irresolute. He was obliged to let things go on as long as he was not prepared. He even now does not wish for war. But he is decided not to accept any more slights. He considers himself as the moral guarantor of the Treaty of Prague, of which he was the mediator; and there is reason to believe that he would consider the accession of Baden to the Confederation as a *casus belli*.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A DRAWING-ROOM BALLAD.

From London Society for July.

In the dawn of a golden morrow
May Marguerite went away;
Nought of sin or sorrow
Had touched that perfumed clay.
Each morning sweeter and whiter,
In the city dark she grew;
Here, as in places brighter,
The clouds rain down such dew.
The splendor and power of Nature
Rank'd little in her sight;
She was a city creature,
Smiling by candlelight.
The nooks where Love might meet her,
Fashion from sunshine shrouds;
Yet her hue than roses was sweeter,
Her motion was like a cloud's.
Wherever the gas glared brightly,
May Marguerite tript and flew,
O'er the flower'd carpet as lightly
As if it blossomed and blew.
Under her gentle seeing,
In her delicate little hand,
They placed the Book of Being,
To read and understand.
The Book was mighty and olden,
Yea, worn and eaten with age;
Though the letters looked great and golden,
She could not read a page.
The letters flutter'd before her,
And all look'd sweetly wild;
Death saw her, and bent o'er her,
As she pouted her lips and smiled.
And weary a little with tracing
The Book, she look'd aside,
And lightly smiling, and placing
A flower in its leaves, she died.
She died—but her sweetness fled not,
As fly the things of power—
For the Book wherein she read not
Is the sweeter for the flower.

Robert Buchanan.

MILTONS EPITAPH.

From the London Athenæum, July 25.

The merit of adding a new piece to the collection of Milton's works is not one that can fall upon many men, and Prof. Morley must expect to have his happy restoration of so beautiful a poem as the newly-traced Epitaph fiercely contested. The more fiercely it is contested, the better for him and for literature.

For full seven days the battle of the Epitaph has been raging in the newspapers; the Indian Summer, the Corrupt Practices bill, and the hero of Magdala being all in a fair way of falling under public neglect in the heat and bustle of the fray. Prof. Morley holds on to his first opinion; Prof. Masson is neutral and skeptical; Mr. Rye, Mr. Bond, and Lord Winchilsea are—each in a different way—indignant; and the poetical peer is furious. The conflict rages round two main points; either of which, on being determined for the Yea, would end the matter. Is the poem in Milton's style? Is the copy of it in Milton's autograph?

The first point could only be received authoritatively by a comparison, made by a very fine judge of rhythm and cadence, aided by large scholarship and close acquaintance with Miltonic verse. What has been done, in this line, has no great critical value. Lord Winchilsea objects to certain rhymes in the epitaph as being non-Miltonic; but this argument, poor if the case were proved, has been thrown out of court by the production of identical rhymes from the poet's unquestioned works. Indeed, Lord Winchilsea's letters are curiosities in their way; since they assert that the poet never could have written this and that, when a simple reference to Cleveland's *Verbal Index* would have shown him that these very forms were used by Milton more than once.

No popular fallacy is more common than the idea that Milton was a purist in rhyme. He was, indeed, a perfect master of rhythm and cadence; but he was careless—nay, contemptuous—of mere rhyme. He spoke of "like endings" as jingle, and of care and craft in rhyme as signs of a low genius for the divine art of song. I am inclined to think that he was purposely crude in this matter; certainly no poet in our language has printed so many lines with faulty terminations. Such an argument as that of Lord Winchilsea would be fatal in the case of a versifier like Tom Moore—it has very little weight when directed against Milton.

On the whole, I think the rhyming of the Epitaph rather favors the theory of Milton's authorship. The higher evidence of style, the use of language and metaphor, the march, the music, the word-painting, run nearly all in the same direction. The whole poem is not, I think, in Milton's highest manner. Neither is it in his lowest. Perhaps it was the unfinished draft of a piece which he never found time or inclination to polish up to the level of "Lycidas"—a fact which would account for his rejection of it when he prepared the second edition of his Poems for the press. Yet who will deny that it contains many beautiful lines? Who except Milton would have written

Out of this Hermitage of clay?

Would any other poet have made Apollo

—put on cypress for his bays?

This line,

The sacred sisters tune their quills,

is not only Miltonic, but extremely characteristic of his manner about the year 1647. "Stately pyramid," "amber-weeping tree," "wanton elf," are in the poet's vein. Surely a great poet must have written

A seminal form within the deeps
Of this little chaos sleeps.

The closing lines of the Epitaph are certainly not worthy of Milton; and I fancy they are very much "in the rough."

What some people call flaws in the Epitaph seem to me Miltonic. It has been objected that Milton would not have written

Make their own tears their Helicon;

since so good a scholar must have known that Helicon was a hill, not a stream. Of course, Milton knew that well. But Milton also knew that the hill—or chain of hills—contained the famous fountain, Aganippe, the waters of which were sacred to song, as well as the still more famous fountain of Hippocrene. Now, Milton, whether rightly or not, was in the habit of using a poet's license to personify these sacred fountains under the name of Helicon. Thus, he wrote

Here be tears of perfect moan
Kept for thee in Helicon.

—If this licence be a fault (I, for one, think otherwise,) it is evidently a Miltonic fault, and its use in the Epitaph is an argument for the authenticity of that poem.

On the question of handwriting opinions widely differ. I speak with diffidence. Many years of close familiarity with the writing of Milton and his contemporaries make me cautious in pronouncing any strong verdict on such a point, but having spent a couple of hours this morning in comparing the Epitaph with the unquestionable writing of Milton, I cannot refrain from saying that my own opinion is in agreement with that of Prof. Morley.

Milton's writing, though it may seem at a first glance to be commonplace in character, is, in fact, organically personal. Some of his letters—more than others his capitals—stand quite alone. T D and J are especially his own. These letters may be freely used as tests; and such a use of them will help to prove that the epitaph is in the poet's autograph, cramped by the size of the page on which it had to be inscribed.

Some question has arisen as to whether the signature is J. M. Mr. Bond thinks it is P. M. My examination was made in a good light, with two magnifying glasses, in the presence of four officers of the British Museum. We all resolved the signature into J. M. Milton's J is very peculiar; but a comparison of the J. M. in Sotheby's fac-similes, Plate XI., and also of the J in Plate XII. (in the name Sir John Cheeke,) will show that the peculiar J in the epitaph is characteristic of Milton's hand. Two capital P's occur on the same plate, and these letters are, to my eyes, utterly unlike the J of the signature.

My examination has led me to a belief that the autograph is Milton's, and that the signature is J. M. W. Hepworth Dixon.

New Dress Material.—A new dress material has been recently produced, which may take the place of the long popular winceys. In winceys the materials used are cotton warp and woolen weft, and they differ from linseys in the substitution of cotton for flax. The new fabric has a woolen warp with a silk weft; or, sometimes alternate threads of cotton and wool in the warp, and all silk in the weft. The dresses will be handsome and economical, and will be produced in all varieties of color. In appearance they will be much like Irish poplin.—*John Bull.*

PERU.

Disturbances Over the Result of the Election—The Remains of Gen. Castilla—Arrival of Coolies—A Perpetual Washing-Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lima, Peru, South America, Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

Nothing has transpired of any important note the present month. There has been some slight disturbance among the people of the North over the result of the election, but the prompt appearance on the scene of action of Col. Balta and an able regiment of soldiers, soon restored peace and order.

The fever has nearly abated in Lima, and the city is very clean and prepossessing in appearance.

The remains of old Gen. Castilla are daily expected to arrive here, and great preparations are being made to receive them with due attention and pomp. There is to be a procession that shall surpass all other processions in display and adornment, and the day of the burial of the ashes will probably be the greatest among the many holidays of Peru. Gen. Castilla was almost an idol of worship among the Peruvians. His memory will never die, and his successor never will be found.

There is some talk of an opposition line of American steamers, to be put upon the Pacific Coast, from Panama. The fine and commodious steamers running here and to Valparaiso have been English, and built, owned and commanded by Englishmen, and the line has been a great success and paid large dividends. If an American line of steamers is put upon this route, it would no doubt interfere with the English very materially. But progress and innovation and advancement are sure to take place, and this is a progressive age we live in.

As the great day of Peruvian independence occurs on the 28th of July, I hope in my next to give some items of interest.

Since the fever has carried off so many of the foreign population in Lima, and especially the merchants and shop-keepers, there is a steady tide of emigration from Germany and France to Peru. The new-comers will soon fill all the vacant places, and new shops and stores are already springing up all around.

Two ships loaded with coolies lie in Callao Bay. These coolies are bought for the sugar plantations on the coast, and also employed as servants in families and hotels. Four hundred dollars will buy a very good Chinese boy servant, and you make a written agreement to give him a dollar each week besides. His services are thus secured to you for a certain number of years. They are the best servants in Peru, and employed very generally in hotels and private houses.

The threatened invasion by the Spaniards seems to be a *canard*, although many people still live in fear and trembling. Government has taken very vigorous measures, however, in fortifications, &c., &c.

A large fleet of ships has been chartered for the Chincha Islands, which will use and load all the guano from the island, and other islands will then be opened. Such is the prophecy of those engaged in the guano trade. Business has opened quite briskly since the fever, and everything looks promising.

Among the many odd sights and strange manners of the people of Lima and Callao, and indeed of Peru in general, and every one of its cities and towns in particular, is the queer way the poorer classes have of washing. Washing-day has always been held in universal dread and horror by every born and bred American, be he married or single, husband or brother. On that ever-to-be-dreaded day, Monday, the good wives and mothers of the households were sure to be cross, the Bridgets sulky, and ready to get into any kind of temper, from the simply sullen to the wonderfully noisy and irate. The girl that waited on the breakfast table always had soapy fingers, and was enveloped in steam, and had an odor of soap-suds—the fish was not done, the coffee cold, the children hustled off to school, and the whole day had a reminder of washing and a disorganized household. You dare not find fault over the cold eggs, or the burnt toast, for the invariable answer was: "My dear, Biddy is washing," and that expressed it all. In Lima, Callao, in fact, in Peru, the washing is never done in the house, and the family escape all the annoyances and discomforts pertaining thereto. But if you want to see a jolly, fun-loving, smiling, mirthful set of women, go to the suburbs of any Peruvian city, and see the women at their washing. They never fret and worry. If the day is fine, and they feel inclined to begin, they will wash a little on Monday. If they do not feel like being in any especial hurry, they will leave the garments in water and wash a little more on Tuesday. Wednesday may be a feast day, and of course they will not work on a holiday. Thursday they are going to the bull-fight or a native dance in the evening, and must keep themselves from fatigue for the coming entertainment. Friday they are too tired to work, Saturday they visit or invite company, Sunday they go to mass. You must have many changes of clothing to await their reappearance with your garments, and you must exercise the virtue of patience to a very great extent. Woe to the unfortunate young man whose last clean vest is in the hands of a washerwoman, if he is depending upon that white vest to enhance his attractiveness at a coming evening entertainment. And their mode of washing is so funny. With never a tub such as we are taught to consider indispensable, the women will meet beside the little stream of clear water that runs through the street, and the small brook that is used to irrigate the land. There they will squat on their feet, and with cold water and soap, and generally the native bark called *tersana*, which makes a fine soft lather, and is better than soap, they will rub one garment after another between their hands, often having only a small tin hand-basin, such as we use for washing hands, and as fast as one article of clothing is washed it is laid in the basin. When the tin dish is full, they will wring out all the clothes, and piling the wet things on their bare heads, they will stalk majestically home, and possibly return on the following day with an arm-full more of clothes. They have no wash-tubs, no wash-boards; a washing machine is entirely unknown to them. They drop down on their feet in long rows, beside some stream of water, and as they rub and dip the clothing up and down in the water, they chatter, and laugh and gossip, and the clothes some way come out clean, white, and remarkable pure in color. It must be the great strength of their hands and wrists in rubbing the clothes, for they do not use any of the indispensable conveniences for washing, such as tub, wash-board, and the like. I have seen many a native woman bring to the brook to wash the entire clothing of a large family of seven or ten, in a huge bundle on her head, and in her hand a small tin wash-hand basin, and if she found the clothing very much soiled, she would pick up a piece of board, no matter how small, and putting the article upon this board rub at the dirt a few minutes with the bark, and the garment would soon come out clean. As they use cold water there is no trouble with "putting on the boiler," and they are as happy, and jovial, squatting on their black feet, and having a visit over their washing days, as our own servants are proverbial for being "out of sorts," and the household in a state of annoyance on Monday. I have often walked out to see the washerwomen of Lima, and contrasted their ways and their unconcerned happy appearance with the *modus operandi* of our own countrywomen, and I am sure the author of the song, "The deuce a bit of comfort's here upon a washing day," never lived in Peru, where everything is done on the lazy, easy, good-natured principle. X. Y. Z.

CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

Another French Poisoning Case—Musical News—Patti's Intended Marriage and Mapleson's Proposed Experiment—A New Prima Donna—Parisian Theatrical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, July 21.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* of this morning publishes the report of a trial which has just taken place before the Cour d'Assizes of Vaucluse, the details of which are of a most atrocious character. Francois Chalon, the father of the accused Antoine Chalon, died at Bedoin on the 24th of February, 1858, leaving his widow all that the law permitted him to dispose of—the enjoyment for life of half his property. This joined to her own personal resources would have enabled her to live by herself in moderate comfort, but being greatly attached to her son she would not consent to separate from him. She therefore continued to dwell under the same roof with the accused and his wife, and abandoned to the former the management of her personal fortune, economical almost to a parsimonious degree, and exacting for her personal wants only what was absolutely necessary. She not merely spent but little of the income due to her, but helped to economize the expenses of the house by rendering herself extremely useful. Neither her devotedness to the interests of her son in these respects, nor her generally excellent disposition and temper ensured for her the respect and affection of the accused and his wife. They not only treated her badly, but spoke to others of her in a manner which left no doubt that they were anxious to get rid of her. It should be stated that the accused had been always of a perverse and vicious character, and that toward the close of his life his father had expressed his conviction that as soon as the check which he had exercised over his conduct was removed, he would dissipate the fortune which had been so painfully acquired, and "would come to a bad end." This prediction was not falsified. After his father's death the accused abandoned himself entirely to the profligate tendencies on which he was previously compelled to place some sort of restraint. He not only frequented houses of prostitution, but was in the habit of boasting there of the beauty of his daughter, and of reading her letters to their depraved inmates. On one occasion he even went so far as to take the poor girl with him through the quarter in which these sins of infamy were situated, and to leave her standing at the door of one of them in order to exhibit her to his associates. Of course it was not to be expected that a wretch who could behave thus to his own innocent daughter would allow the life of his aged mother to stand between him and the full enjoyment of the income to which she was entitled under his father's will. Accordingly there commenced a series of attempts to poison her, which resulted first in a paralysis of her side, and when she had recovered partly from that, in a violent death, her agonies having been terrible. With a want of prudence which is rare in criminals of the timid organization of the accused, but little care was taken by him to conceal his aversion to his mother, or his determination to get rid of her. To a woman, Roque, who had been employed to attend upon her as nurse, he not only acknowledged that he had given her an infusion of poppy heads and other things to effect his purpose, but actually offered to this woman the means of getting rid of her own father-in-law, then lying ill in her house, adding that old people did nothing but grumble. Notwithstanding his request that she would observe the most profound secrecy in regard to these facts, Mme. Roque confided them a few days after to her husband and to others, and soon rumors began to circulate in regard to them. Then the accused became alarmed, and going to Roque and his wife made them all sorts of promises to induce them to preserve silence as to what had passed, stating at the same time that if they should be sent to prison in consequence of their refusal to give evidence that he would provide for all their wants, and would pay certain bills of theirs that were coming due. Scarcely a day passed that he did not visit the house of these people to renew these entreaties. Annoyed at last by his persistency, the woman Roque said to him that if he was not guilty he ought to go to the Procureur Imperial and ask to have the body of his mother exhumed and submitted to an analysis. "If they disinter my mother," replied Chalon, "I am a lost man." Similar salutations were addressed by the accused to his family physician the evening before the visit of the Juge de Paix to Bedoin, but his proceedings were not confined to these efforts to mislead the inquiries that had been set on foot. In order to prevent the exhumation of his mother's body which he knew would infallibly lead to the discovery of his crime, he sent his wife to Mme. Caroline Reynaud, Vice-President of the Ladies' Society, to beg of her not to make known to the magistrates the spot where his mother was buried, and to ask her to address the the same recommendation to the President, Mme. Montagard. To the grave-digger Pellet he offered on two different occasions the sum of one hundred francs to induce him not to point out his mother's grave, or in case of an exhumation being ordered to commence at the farthest point of the cemetery, giving him to understand that he was rich enough to pay all the expenses to which these operations might lead. Pellet declared that after having rejected the offers of the accused, he saw his eyes fill with tears.

These tears betrayed the fears and anguish of his mind, and they were justified by the result. The exhumation took place on the 17th of March. The body of the deceased woman was found in a remarkable state of preservation, and almost in the condition of that of a mummy, whilst other bodies interred at the same period were in a state of advanced putrification. This fact was in itself an indication of the presence of arsenic, the anti-septic properties of which are known. The analysis to which the body was subjected by experienced chemists confirmed this long established theory. Arsenic was found in considerable quantities in the stomach and other organs, and also on the shroud and wood of the coffin. There was, therefore, no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the death of the widow Chalon had been occasioned by the administration of arsenic in large doses. The wife of the accused, when interrogated, acknowledged to his having purchased at Carpentras or Mazan a quantity of arsenic for the purpose of destroying rats, and also admitted the fact of his having bought poppy heads during the illness of his mother. A number of these were found concealed in the cellar. The prisoner opposed to all these facts only systematic denials, which were controverted by written as well as sworn evidence. In the course of the trial it transpired that he had induced by persuasions and threats a woman of some fortune but weak mind, named Raynard, to come and live in his house in order to get her to make a will in his favor, and there is but little doubt that if she had yielded to his solicitations she would have shared the same fate as the widow Chalon. She fortunately consulted the two witnesses, Roque and his wife, who had been mixed up with the other transactions, and it is to their advice not to execute any document of the kind, that she probably owes the preservation of her life. The jury had no hesitation in finding the accused guilty, but accompanied the verdict with the qualification of "extenuating circumstances." What these are it would be difficult to decide after a careful perusal of the evidence. The prisoner was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment with hard labor.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Marquis de Caux returned to Paris last week to complete the arrangements for his marriage to Adelina Patti which takes place privately on the 1st of next month in the French Chapel in London. The provisions of the marriage settlement which I sent you the week before last are correct in all particulars. The arrangement with Maurice Strakosch to continue his services to the Diva for three years longer, has, however, fallen through. Madame Strakosch will be here this week to rejoin her husband.

I have just learned that Maretzek is making arrangements for the formation of an Opera troupe for the Fall. He has sent out full powers for that purpose, and the funds are expected here by the 1st of the month. It is not likely that Mapleson will go to America whatever may be asserted to the contrary. His season has been thus far a losing one, and he has been obliged even to borrow money to pay his orchestra. To the clique urging him to go to the United States, for you must know that the project is of American origination and intended to promote the interests of certain artists, he declared he would not move a step unless he had a guarantee of fifty thousand dollars. A subscription paper was accordingly drawn up to that effect, and taken to New-York by an influential party who promised to return it to him with the signatures of the leading financiers and merchants of New-York. At the last account only two names had been obtained, and one of these was that of his intermediary. Mapleson is disgusted at this lack of appreciation that has been exhibited in his regard, for he considers that in crossing the Atlantic and conferring the benefit of his enterprize on the American people, he will be doing them a great honor. However this may be, it strikes me that if assistance is to be given to any *impresario*, it should be first tendered to those who have "bled" and suffered in the service of the musical public of New-York.

The accounts which will have reached you of the success of the new *débutante* at the opera, Mlle. Julia Hisson, are somewhat exaggerated; but there is no question that she possesses qualities which, with careful study, will raise her to a high rank in her profession. She has a fine person, agreeable and sympathetic features, a soprano voice of fair quality and compass, and dramatic instincts surprisingly correct for a girl of her age, (nineteen.) She is a long way removed, however, from that point of cultivation which will entitle her to be considered either a great actress or a great singer.

A Milan journal announces that Verdi has just finished a new opera under the title of "Fallstaff." The libretto is by Ghiolanzoni.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

The following are the conditions on which M. Raphael Felix takes the Porte St. Martin. He is to pay one hundred thousand francs down to the *Societe Parisienne* and a rent of one hundred francs a day during a term of twenty years. He accepts besides an increase of ten thousand francs on the annual rent. In case of expropriation, he is to have half the indemnity that will be allowed.

Victor Hugo has just completed, at Guernsey, the historical drama in prose, on which he has been at work so many years. It is to be entitled *Madame de Maintenon.*

THE BESSEMER PROCESS.

THE PRODUCTION OF CHEAP STEEL IN AMERICA.

Completion of the Parent Works at Troy—The Old Processes—The Nature, Particulars and Value of the Bessemer Improvement—The Various Works in this Country.

From the Troy Daily Times, July 27, 1868.

The changes beheld by Rip Van Winkle when he last descended the Catskills are hardly remarkable when compared with the chemical and engineering wonders to which we have awakened after twenty years of comparative lethargy, and we turn rather to the *Arabian Nights* than to sober history for an index to the coming scenes. But it is neither magic nor alchemy, but straightforward, inductive reasoning and downright, patient, organized, costly work that lays open the great unknown, and utilizes its treasures.

The modern revolution in metallurgy is, perhaps, less striking, but more wonderful than all the others. The wonder of ocean telegraphy is new every morning, while the furnace smokes silently and unobserved. But the smoke of the furnace will tell you tales of nature's secrets unlocked, of startling transformation, of fathomless search, of baffling experiment, of patient endeavor, of endless obstacles, of intellects gone mad, of money burned up, of a forlorn hope fighting against the Powers of the Air, but fighting to win.

Of all the agencies in the material progress of the times, iron, in its various forms and combinations, holds the first place. Its loss would be a calamity only surpassed by the loss of bread; while its cheaper, wider and better production would electrify every human enterprise. But cheap iron is not to be had for the asking. Nature has surrounded it with every poison and subjected it to every malady. Sulphur, phosphorus, silicium, and endless impurities hang about it from the ore-mine to the market, and its medicines—manganese, chromium, aluminium, and its various healthful alloys, are subtle and intractable. Too little carbon is as injurious as too much; combinations helpful for one use are hurtful for another.

And the production of cheap iron draws not only upon chemistry but on engineering for constant and vital aid. The production and maintenance of uniform and excessive heat, the quality and structure of vessels to resist it; the multiform and powerful enginery to handle and fashion the incandescent masses, the strength and quality of materials and proportions to resist the strain and wear; the toilsome and hazardous searches for knowledge, the education of labor; the liberal risks of money, the conservation of capital—these are some of the clashing and difficult problems that beset the production of iron in the form of cheap and useful alloys.

We have thus briefly referred to the grandeur and the difficulty of the great material problem of the age, not to account for failure, but to celebrate success. Among the many workers who have steadily advanced the art, a few strong men have revolutionized it, and the names of Cort, Neilson, Siemens, and foremost of all Bessemer, will be landmarks in its history wherever and as long as iron is used.

We purpose to allude briefly to the composition and production of iron and steel, and to the nature, conduct, value, and history of the Bessemer process, and to describe in some detail the Bessemer works and manufacture in this country, and more especially as established in this place by our distinguished citizen, the Hon. John A. Griswold, upon the occasion of the first production of steel rails at his works.

THE OLD PROCESS.

The ore of the mines is iron combined with an excess of oxygen and mixed with numerous impurities. The great body of white hot coal in the blast furnace not only melts the ore, but sublimates its volatile parts, liquefies others, and gives to others still the power to combine with the fluxes put in with the ore and to run away in slag. But in clearing one obstacle the iron thus set afloat grounds on another. The carbon of the coal only turns out the oxygen from the ore to sit down in its place; so that the crude or pig iron of commerce is a compound of iron with say five per centum of carbon and two or three of silicium and other metals and minerals, helpful or hurtful as the case may be, which the blast furnace process either put in or failed to remove. Cast iron is comparatively weak, fatally brittle, and utterly incapable of being wrought. To render it strong, ductile and malleable, the carbon, silicium and other impurities must be removed; but the poison of yesterday is the medicine of to-day, and we now put it into the bed of a reverberatory furnace and doctor it with oxygen, externally applied in draughts of air, and taken internally in powders of ore and forge scale. The patient is meanwhile kept very warm, about 3,000° Fahrenheit, which so relaxes the hold of the disease that the oxygen easily spirits it away in the form of gases, and the squeezers and rolls bleed it off in the form of slag. This is puddling, and the rejuvenated product is wrought-iron, which is the nearest approach to pure iron that we have in the engineering arts.

Wrought iron, however, is not cast into solid homogeneous masses of any dimensions like steel, it is only produced in small masses which must be welded together; but the high plastic heat necessary to squeeze the particles into contact, is also the temperature of spontaneous chemical change; so that the ever-lurking oxygen of the air again seizes the iron and reconverts its surface into a kind of ore, and therefore welds are uncertain. Wrought iron is soft, it is not sound and homogeneous, and compared with steel, it is weak. To produce steel, then, we again retrace our steps and put in carbon, of which we just now had too much. The wrought iron is broken up, mixed with carbon and manganese in a crucible, melted, and cast into ingots of steel—the highest refinement?—no, pure iron would be utterly unfit for the engineering arts; but the highest combination of natural substances known in the arts—steel, an alloy of iron, and from a quarter to a whole per centum of carbon, according to the hardness required, and traces of other metals.

You will thus observe that to make steel you take a little iron and a little carbon and a few condiments, apply a hot fire, and there you have it—steel—as simple as the cookery book. But oh! the years of conflict with elements all too subtle and poisons all too willing, before the little niceties that make the difference between success and dead failure were found out at all—and the labor, the care, the skill, the fuel, the machinery, the power—not in a little laboratory upon which you can turn the key, but throughout acres of bricks and mortar, boilers and engines, rolls and hammers, furnaces and crucibles, all surging with pent-up energy and fervent heat, day and night, year after year. So that the receipt for making steel would rather be, take great perseverance and equal portions of the knowledge of books and the knowledge of practice—mix them well with no end of money, and then if you know how and have good luck, you can make a grand success of it.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS.

In the year 1855, Mr. Henry Bessemer, of London, aware, indeed, of certain attempts at a cross-cut from pig iron to steel, but rather discouraged than stimulated by previous failure, determined to avoid the roundabout and costly processes heretofore pursued. He said crude pig iron is iron and much carbon—steel is iron and little carbon. I will burn out the excess of carbon, and with it the other impurities; and the carbon itself shall be the fuel to burn them out. I will blow air into the liquid iron; the oxygen of the air at that temperature has greater affinity for the silicium and the carbon than it has for the iron, and so will take them away, and leave either pure iron, or iron carburized to any degree required, in proportion to the extent of the blowing, which is steel—steel of every quality, from hard and white for tools, to soft and gray for ten thousand purposes of machinery.

To the hearing of practical iron-workers, a man never told a more splendid nor a wilder dream than this. But he fought it out on that line. He spent a large fortune of his own, and the fortunes of his sanguine friends. He struggled with every variety of failure and embarrassment. He smarted under jeers and opposition. He saw rivals toiling on every hand to mend the weak places in his system, and call it their own. He has not, indeed, realized quite all he set out for, in its perfection, nor has he avoided nor ignored the help of other men. But although the Bessemer process to-day cannot turn every variety of pig iron into steel, it is applicable to three-quarters of the good irons of commerce; it is, with fair materials, less liable to uncertainty, and less dependent upon skill than the processes it avoids; it produces, at a slightly increased cost, a material twice as strong as wrought iron, and what is of vastly greater importance, perfectly solid and homogeneous—a material singularly well adapted to rails, axles, shafting, boiler and ship plates, and heavy machinery. Already the product in various countries in some 250,000 tons per year.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

Before considering the conduct of the Bessemer process, it is necessary to bear in mind, 1st, that the grand value of Bessemer metal over puddled metal, is due to its being produced in a fluid state; 2d, that while cast-iron is easily liquefied at a temperature of 3,000 degrees, wrought-iron or soft steel can only be kept liquid at a temperature of at least 5,000 degrees, which is quite beyond the convenient and practicable capacities of fuel and furnace material as ordinarily employed.

For nearly a century, the partial decarburization of pig iron has been accomplished by blowing air upon (and in some cases into) a melted mass of it. But the liquidity of the mass was only maintained by contact with an intense coal fire. The combustion of the carbon by the air was so slow and so limited in extent, that the iron was rather chilled than heated by it. This was the "finery" process, and was merely preparatory to puddling, the product was still cast-iron.

Some years before Bessemer began his experiments, Mr. William Kelly, of Kentucky, advanced the finery process by a great stride, but left it still far short of practical steel-making. He blew air into the iron just smelted from the ore, and lying in the hearth of a blast furnace, and partially decarburized it, but not without the liquefying agency of the mass of fuel above. He afterward blew streams of air into melted iron contained in a covered brick vessel or chamber, without fuel. The almost invariable chilling of the iron, after repeated experiments with various forms of apparatus, and extending over several years, led to the suspension of further trial in this direction. The subsequent success of the Bessemer process, however, revived the claims of Mr. Kelly. The precise legal status of the two inventors has not, fortunately for the public as well as for the parties immediately interested, been brought to test, the various interests having been combined.

At this point we are prepared for the inquiry, What is the Bessemer process? If the old finery did not fulfill the theoretical specification, Kelly's certainly did. Here were carbon and silicium in the iron, but all ready to leave it upon the heated appeal of oxygen; here was plentiful oxygen spread over and bubbling through it, and here was the ample heat of 3,000°. Still the reactions were irregular and impracticable.

Just here Mr. Bessemer introduced a radically new element that made all the difference between failure and success. To describe his process as the introduction of oxygen into melted iron, is to play "Hamlet" without the Prince. Bessemer's is not strictly a chemical process. The chemical reactions will look out for themselves, but they must have an adequate chance, and this is what Bessemer for the first time gave them, by mechanical means, viz.: *the mechanical force of numerous blasts*—not sluggish drafts, but roaring *blasts* of air, blowing the melted iron all into spray, so as to give the oxygen and the carbon hundreds of square feet of surface contact, so that every drop of iron should be enveloped with air. Thus, and thus only, the combustion is so perfect and rapid, and so diffused throughout the whole mass, that the two grand *desiderata* are attained: first, the decarburization is effected without the use of other fuel; and second, the product is liquid and can be cast into homogeneous masses.

To accomplish these results, Mr. Bessemer developed the radically new machinery and apparatus which, with various extensions and modifications, is everywhere used. It consists, principally, of the converting vessel mounted on trunnions, and so shaped that the liquid metal can lie quietly in it while the tuyeres (air admission) and the entrance or mouth of the vessel lie above the metal line, and so that the mouth becomes a chimney and the tuyeres are brought beneath the metal, when the converter is turned upright. He also, after great trouble, developed a refractory material, (chiefly silicious stone,) and a mode of lining the converter adequate to the great heat and wear. The general arrangement of casting pit, ladle, ladle and ingot cranes, regulator and other plant were rapidly developed by Mr. Bessemer. During ten years of his first practice, he advanced the machinery of the new art to a much higher degree of perfection than has yet been attained to in the old processes.

But Mr. Bessemer had no sooner conquered this difficulty than he encountered another and equally serious one. Except when a few of the choicer irons were employed, entire decarburization left the product "red-short," or incapable of malleability at a red heat, and therefore utterly useless. To stop the blowing at such a point as should leave in sufficient carbon to cure red-shortness and constitute a mild steel, was on the whole impracticable, because there is no adequate indication of degrees in decarburization, and the accuracy of blowing through a fixed time, would be impaired by varying heat and other circumstances. Here, then, were the impossibility of definite degrees of decarburization on the one hand, and the spoiling of the product by complete decarburization on the other hand.

In studying Mr. Bessemer's numerous patents and writings, we observe that he clearly understood this difficulty, and approached very near to its solution. Indeed, he rather vaguely described, in several patents, perhaps without seeing the end from the beginning, substantially the remedy afterward patented by Mr. Robert Mushet.

The indications of complete decarburization by blowing air into melted iron, are as distinct as the time of day on a clock. The flame at the converter mouth suddenly decreases in volume, and loses—not its own brightness, but its power of illuminating other things. But the product is valueless. Mr. Bessemer vaguely conceived, and Mr. Mushet definitely specified the finishing touch in the great art—*recarburisation*. A definite weight (three to seven per centum) of a pig iron, containing not only carbon but manganese, (either Franklinite or Spiegeleisen,) is melted and run into the decarburized iron. At this excessive temperature—not less than five thousand degrees—the oxygen and other impurities that make the iron red-short, come out of it with great commotion, and enter into the carbon and manganese thus added, forming an intense flame and copious slag. A part of the carbon combines with the iron, thus producing steel. All this is the work of a moment, and the thorough reaction is due to the excessive temperature. The oxygen which is removed by the carbon (or chiefly by the manganese) was produced by the oxydation of some of the iron, by the blast of air. This, and the sulphur, and some other impurities, now removed by the manganese, were what made the product red-short before recarburization. The steel is now cast into ingots, which are malleable at a high heat.

But Mr. Bessemer's troubles did not end here. The product was still uncertain, though often uniform and excellent. Some subtle impurity was still lurking in some obscure corner—now appearing and now retiring. To find it, Mr. Bessemer put every iron and material employed, through a costly and thorough course of chemical anlysis, and so discovered the phosphorus to be the arch-enemy. And to this day, irons containing above two hundredths of one per centum of phosphorus cannot be employed to advantage. Experiments to remove or neutralize it are in progress, and greater obstacles than this have been overcome. Mr. Bessemer also determined the amounts of other materials—silicium, sulphur, &c.—that affected his process, and with Mr. Mushet's assistance (satisfactorily acknowledged) has presented to the world, not merely a theory, but a perfected process and adequate machinery for carrying it out. It will thus be observed, that however greatly the public is indebted to Mr. Bessemer's inventive powers, it owes still more to his indomitable *pluck.*

PATENTS AND WORKS.

The Bessemer patents in England are some twenty in number, and embrace not only the process but the essential machinery, and many collateral subjects and defensive claims. In European countries the more important features have been secured by letters patent. Complete protection has been obtained in the United States, not only for all the essential parts of the Bessemer plant and process, in ten separate patents, but of the Kelly and Mushet inventions, and of various improvements by Holley and others. All these patents have been combined by purchase and compromise, and are held by Messrs. Winslow, Griswold and Morrell, trustees for the parties interested. Under them, licenses have been granted to the various establishments to be hereinafter described, viz.:

The Bessemer Steel Works, Troy, N. Y.; Messrs. John A. Griswold & Co.; Z. S. Durfee, Manager.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works, Harrisburg, Penn.; S. M. Felton, President; A. L. Holley, Chief Engineer.

The Freedom Iron and Steel Works, Lewistown, Penn.: John A. Wright, President; R. H. Lee, Superintendent.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. B. Stone, President; John C. Thompson, Superintendent.

The Wyandotte Steel Works, Wyandotte, Mich.; E. B. Ward, President.

The National Iron Armor Company, Chester, Penn.; Wm. B. Reaney, President.

The Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Penn.; Charles S. Wood, President; George Fritz, Chief Engineer.

The foreign Bessemer works are as follows: In Great Britain there are 17 works; in France, 5; in Belgium, 1; in Prussia, 7; in Austria, 10; in Sweden, 12; in Russia, 1; in India, 1. The whole number of converters in use is from 130 to 150, of various sizes, from one ton to ten tons, and the total annual capacity of them all is not less than half a million of tons.

THE TROY WORKS.

The Bessemer patents were purchased in England for Messrs. Winslow & Griswold, by Mr. A. L. Holley, and the Mushet patents for other parties, (now represented by the Trustees,) by Z. S. Durfee, at about the same time. Mr. Holley built the experimental works at Troy, started them in February, 1865, completed the new works, or "five-ton plant," early in 1867, and then took charge of the Pennsylvania Steel Works. Mr. Durfee having previously built an experimental works at Wyandotte, then took the management of the Troy works, built the forge and introduced various improvements.

The location of the Troy works upon tidewaters and the Erie and Champlain canals, and, therefore, accessible to coal and the general market by means of the cheapest transportation; in the centre of a remarkable and varied iron supply, from the Hudson and Housatonic valleys, from Vermont and Lake Champlain, from the promising Adirondack region, and from the markets of the South and West; this general location is not more eligible than the immediate sites of the works controlled by Mr. Griswold. The Bessemer Works are situated on a level plot, some fifteen acres in extent, with a rock bottom for foundations, well above high water, and bounded on one side by 1,000 feet of tide-water, and on the other by the same length of Hudson River Railway. The more remarkable feature of such a site, is a constant water-power of one hundred horse with thirty-four feet fall, supplied by a line of ponds extending for miles above.

The Bessemer buildings and forge form a continuous structure of eighty-nine feet maximum width and 474 feet length. They contain a pair of five-ton converters and their appurtenances, and an experimental "plant" soon to be replaced by a pair of two and a half-ton converters and apparatus, and also two five-ton steel hammers, a machine-shop, store-rooms, &c. The engine house, sixty by sixty-five feet, contains four return-flue boilers and a blowing engine consisting of a thirty-inch by four feet horizontal steam engine and fly wheel, and a pair of forty-two-inch by four feet blowing cylinders connected to the same shaft. This machinery was built at the Delamater Iron Works, New-York, upon the plans of Mr. Geo. H. Reynolds.

The pumping engine for working the cranes and hydraulic machinery is a Worthington "Duplex," working at 350 pounds pressure per square inch. The feed pump for the boilers is also a Duplex. This is probably the most trustworthy and economical class of hydraulic machinery known.

The experimental Bessemer plant consists of a two-ton converter, a hydraulic crane, and the necessary melting furnaces. The five-ton plant consists of two cast iron converters, fourteen and a half feet high by eight feet ten inches diameter, mounted side by side on trunnions and rotated by hydraulic cylinders, also three eight-ton hydraulic ingot cranes with twenty-two feet jibs and nine feet lift, and a fifteen-ton ladle crane with a fifteen and a half feet jib and six feet lift.

All the cranes are operated from a raised platform or "pulpit," by means of geared hand-wheels, opening brass three-way and four-way cocks, like gas-cocks, only seven inches in diameter, and thus admitting or exhausting water at the 350 pounds pressure of the pumping engine. A boy working the regulator handles can thus not only perform the work of some fifty men, but he can do it with perfect precision and promptness. In fact, men enough could not be got into position to do the work, or stand the heat.

The melting-house contains a six-ton cupola with three revolving bottoms, and is the equivalent of three cupolas. An eight-ton crane built like the ingot-cranes, raises a platform with barrows of iron and coal from the ground level to the level of the cupola and air-furnace charging floor. The melted iron is tapped out into one of two ladles standing on eight-ton scales. When a ladle is filled, it is weighed, so that the exact percentage of the recarburizer may be ascertained, and then raised by the same crane that lifts the materials to the cupola. The ladle hanging by its trunnions in a frame is then turned over by a worm and emptied into a spout that conducts the melted iron to the mouth of the converter. The air furnaces for melting the recarburizer are placed at one end of the converting building. The recarburizer (melted manganesian pig iron) is tapped into a ladle which runs upon an overhead railway from the furnace to the converters.

However interesting the foregoing facts may be to steel-makers, or however dull to general readers, a "blow"—the thing itself—is remarkable alike to the scientific and unprofessional observer, especially at night, when the splendor of this intense and concentrated combustion is not rivalled by sunshine, and when the imagination invests each ponderous machine with mysterious life and awful energy. The cavernous room is dark, the air sulphurous, the sounds of suppressed power melancholy and deep; half-revealed monsters with piercing eyes crouch in the corners, spectral shapes ever flit about the walls, and lurid beams of light anon flash in your face as some remorseless beast opens its red-hot jaws for its iron ration. Then the melter thrusts a spear between the joints of its armor, and a glistening yellow stream spirts out for a moment, and then all is dark once more. Again and again he stabs it till six tons of its hot and smoking blood fill a great cauldron to the brim. Then the foreman shouts to a thirty-foot giant in the corner, who straightway stretches out his iron arm and gently lifts the cauldron away up into the air and turns out the yellow blood in a hissing, sparkling stream which dives into the white-hot jaws of another monster—a monster as big as an elephant, with a head like a frog and a scaly hide. The foreman shouts again, at which up rises the monster on its haunches, growling and snorting sparks and flame.

What a conflict of the elements is going on in that vast laboratory. A million balls of melted iron, tearing away from the liquid mass, surging from side to side, and plunging down again only to be blown out more hot and angry than before—column upon column of air, squeezed solid like rods of glass by the power of five hundred horses, piercing and shattering the iron at every point, chasing it up and down, robbing it of its treasures only to be itself decomposed and hurled out into the night in roaring blaze.

As the combustion progresses, the surging mass within the converter grows hotter, throwing out splashes of liquid slag—and the discharge from its mouth changes from sparks and streaks of red and yellow gas, to thick, full, white, howling, dazzling flame. But such battles cannot last long. In a quarter of an hour the iron is stripped of every combustible alloy, and hangs out the white flag. The converter is then turned upon its side, the blast shut off, and the recarburizer run in. Then for a moment the war of the elements rages again; the mass boils and flames with higher intensity, and with a rapidity of chemical reaction, sometimes throwing it violently out of the converter mouth; then all is quiet, and the product is steel—liquid, milky steel that pours out into the ladle from under its roof of slag, smooth, shining and almost transparent.

The arrangement of all the Bessemer works in this country, excepting the works at Lewistown, and the experimental works at Wyandotte, is substantially in accordance with the plans of Mr. Holley. These plans preserve all the old features and proportions affecting the process, but especially as carried out in the second works built by him at Harrisburg, they considerably increase the convenience of manufacture and repairs, and the capacity for product.

Mr. Holley introduced at Troy, and perfected at Harrisburg, a method of casting a number of ingots at one pouring, thus saving scrap and wear of moulds and producing better ingots of more definite weight. The moulds are set upon an iron bottom or flask lined with loam. The steel, let into the central mould, passes through runners in the flask into the bottoms of the surrounding moulds and all the moulds are filled together. Mr. Durfee has since perfected another apparatus for bottom casting—a substitution of removable runners of cast iron instead of loam, between the bottoms of the moulds—and is obtaining excellent results.

The perfection of the Bessemer process in England, left much to be learned in America. New irons, new refractory materials, different coals, and unaccustomed labor had to be tested and adapted, and various different conditions and requirements of manufacture had to be considered. When the ingots were produced, there was little suitable skill and machinery in this country to work them properly; and so, although an excellent quality of steel was produced at Troy, at the first blow in 1865, all these new labors were vigorously undertaken at great expense. As a result, the quality of American materials is now well understood, the various requirements of machinery and treatment are well developed, and various improvements and economies in construction and manufacture are fully established.

If we except a few of the works on the continent, where irons are peculiarly adapted to Bessemerizing, it is probable that no better or more uniform steel is produced anywhere in the world than at Troy.

THE RAIL MILL.

The new rail mill of Messrs. John A. Griswold & Co. has been completed, and started upon a large order for steel rails during the past week.

This establishment (the Rensselaer Iron Works) is situated within the City of Troy. The yard, next the river, is two hundred and fifty feet wide, with a wharf one thousand feet long. The railway yard is sixty feet wide, and of the same length.

The new mill built by Col. George Babcock, Superintendent—Robert Banfield, master mechanic—is a rectangular brick structure, four hundred by one hundred feet in plan. It contains eight heating furnaces, with boilers over them. The engine stands at one end of the train, and the saws and hot-bed are near the centre of the building. The remainder of the mill is devoted to a steel bar train and an iron merchant train.

The rail train engine, by Starbuck Brothers, Troy, is a particularly well-built and smoothly-working machine. It is of the "steam-hammer" pattern, vertical, condensing, and directly connected to the train, and has a 54-inch cylinder, (36-inch stroke,) a 14-inch shaft, and a wheel of 25 feet diameter, weighing 60 tons.

The rail train is a 21-inch three-high train of the Fritz pattern. Steel rails are bloomed from 9-inch ingots, and then roughed down and finished at a re-heat. This is done in three sets of rolls, with 21 to 25 passes, according to the pattern. The maximum capacity is 120 tons of rails per day.

The merchant mill has a condensing beam engine, driving on either side a geared train, five rolls long, running two hundred and eighty revolutions, for small iron, and a sixteen-inch geared train, three rolls long, running fifty revolutions, for steel. Adjacent to the iron train are two heating furnaces with boilers. The steel is heated by a Siemens' furnace, supplied with gas by two producers. The capacity of these trains is 13 tons of small iron bars and rods, and 30 tons of half-inch to five-inch steel bars and shapes per day.

The old rail mill is a brick structure, averaging 320 by 125 feet in plan, and contains four two-high geared trains of eighteen-inch rolls and fourteen double puddling furnaces, and the necessary heating furnaces and apparatus for one hundred and twenty tons per day of iron rails.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL WORKS.

These were the third Bessemer works started in the United States, and are in present extent of plant, as well as in proposed capacity, the largest in America. They were organized under the Presidency of S. M. Felton, Esq., late President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway, and under the direction and auspices of prominent railway men and engineers, such as Mr. Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railway; Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., M. W. Baldwin & Co., Wm. Sellers & Co., Bement & Dougherty, R. P. Parrott, Esq., H. R. Worthington, Esq., Merrick & Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., &c. They were built upon the plans, and started under the superintendence of Mr. A. L. Holley, now Chief Engineer. Mr. H. S. Nourse, late assistant, is Superintendent, and Mr. John B. Pearse is Manager of the Bessemer Department and Chemist.

The Bessemer Department was started in June, 1867, and has been in constant operation. The ingots produced were mostly rolled into rails, at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Penn., until the starting of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's Rail Mill in May, 1868. The annual capacity of the present Bessemer Plant (two five-ton converters) is about 10,000 tons, and of the rail mill, 30,000 tons. Additional converters will be erected from time to time.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works are situated in the heart of the iron and coal regions of the State, at Baldwin, a suburb of Harrisburg, which is a junction of canals and railways running in eight different directions. Upon a rectangular, high, level plat, one hundred acres in extent, lying upon the banks of the Susquehanna, between the Pennsylvania Railway and canal, the Company's buildings are arranged with reference to systematic growth. Room is left for the indefinite enlargement of each department with reference to ample yard-room and economical intercommunication by railway.

The ground is a deep, solid gravel bank, well adapted to foundations, and its general level is 25 feet above low water, and 3 feet above the highest flood on record.

The Bessemer building is probably the largest of the kind, being 114 feet long by 100 feet wide. for 1 pair of five-ton converters. The melting building is 81 by 52½ feet, and the engine and boiler building is 133 by 52 feet. They are solidly built of limestone from the adjacent quarries.

The rail mill is 275 feet by 92½ feet, with two wings, 92½ by 49½ feet each, and 28½ feet high in the clear.

The machine shop is 75 by 75 feet. One end is temporary, for enlargement.

Plans are in hand and proper places are left for the erection of extensive tyre, plate, and merchant mills.

The Bessemer plant is precisely like that at Troy, as to sizes and positions of converters, &c.

The large converting-house affords ample room for storage, ovens and the dressing of ladles and vessel bottoms, and for a floor and crane for moulding flasks, &c.

The melting-house is much larger than at Troy, and contains three cupolas and three air furnaces, besides lifts, grinding machinery, &c.

The blowing engine consists of a pair of fifty-four-inch air cylinders, a pair of forty-inch steam cylinders, five feet stroke, directly connected and horizontal, and a pair of vertical air-pumps, worked by bell cranks. These engines were built by Merrick & Sons, in Philadelphia, and are a strong and excellent job.

The striking feature of the rail mill is its ample floor-space and height. It is the only mill in this country built especially for steel, and the arrangement and strength of machinery are designed accordingly. The furnaces are eight in number, with boilers over them, and sheet-iron chimneys outside the building.

The rail-train engine is of the Fritz pattern, vertical and non-condensing, and was built by Fusby, Jones & Co., at Wilmington, Del. It is forty by sixty inches, and develops three hundred to five hundred horse power at the different passes.

The rail-train is the heaviest in this country, and consists of four sets of three high twenty-three-inch rolls—one set for blooming ten-inch ingots, one for roughing, one for finishing, and one for either finishing rails of another pattern, or for rolling beams or blooms. All parts of the train are stronger by some fifty per cent. than similar trains for iron.

There are two steam-hammers—a five-ton and a one-and-a-half-ton, and their furnaces—in one wing of the building.

The present products of these works are steel rails, hammered and rolled blooms, and forgings.

THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL WORKS,

at Lewistown, Penn., were the fourth Bessemer works started in this country, and are now producing steel forgings and ingots for rails. The Bessemer plant consists of a pair of five-ton converters and apparatus, on the English plan, and mostly built in England. The blowing-engine is vertical, and was built by Messrs. I. P. Morris & Towne, in Philadelphia. The iron is melted in cupolas. The works are equal in quality to the best in England. A very heavy plate-mill is completed, and a rail-mill and a crucible steel works are in progress. A tyre-mill and eight hammers of different sizes are in operation. The iron tyres and other products of the Freedom Iron Works are well known. The Company also runs four charcoal blast furnaces, and owns some 47,000 acres of woodland, and extensive mines of ore, much of which is suitable for Bessemer pig.

THE CLEVELAND ROLLING MILL COMPANY'S

Bessemer Works at Newburg, six miles from Cleveland, Ohio, are nearly completed, and will be running within a month. They are connected with the Company's present furnaces and rolling mills, and are situated between the lines of the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railways. On both these lines, within sixty miles, are large deposits of bituminous coal, of various qualities. Cleveland is the principal outlet of the iron and ores of the Lake Superior region, most of which are well adapted to Bessemerizing. The best raw coal and coke irons in this country are made within a circuit of seventy-five miles from the works. Railway supplies for the West and Northwest, and lake and manufacturing machinery, are already furnished largely by the various iron works in the region, and there are few, if any, better points for the manufacture and supply of steel rails and products.

The arrangement of the Bessemer Works is substantially the same as that of the Pennsylvania Steel Works. The converting house is 124 feet by 75 feet; the engine house 83 by 34 feet; the boiler house 80 by 56 feet; and the melting house 124 by 65 feet. They are all of brick, with iron and slate roofs. The converters are wrought iron, of five tons capacity. The blowing engine, horizontal and non-condensing, has two thirty-six-inch steam cylinders, and two fifty-inch air cylinders, five feet stroke, and a twenty-feet fly-wheel, of twenty-five tons weight. All the machinery was built by the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company, in Cleveland.

The adjoining rail-mill contains a three-high twenty-one-inch train, driven by a forty-inch four feet horizontal engine, with a twenty-four-feet fly-wheel, weighing forty tons. The two blast furnaces are forty-eight feet high, and twelve feet at the boshes. They work Lake Superior ore by the celebrated Briar Hill coal, into pig suitable for steel making. The Bessemer works are under the superintendence of Mr. John C. Thompson, late Assistant Superintendent of the Troy works.

THE WYANDOTTE STEEL WORKS,

owned by E. B. Ward, Esq., and connected with his extensive iron works, were the first Bessemer works started in this country. The experimental machinery has been replaced by a permanent plant, which is not yet in full operation.

THE NATIONAL IRON ARMOR COMPANY,

at Chester, Penn., have built a Bessemer building and rolling-mill—well constructed buildings of brick and iron, and well located on tide water and railway. Their machinery is being constructed by Messrs. Reany, Son & Co., at Chester.

THE CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY

are adding a Bessemer plant substantially like that of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, to their works at Johnstown, Pa., already the largest iron works in America. The Bessemer department will be under the management of Mr. R. W. Hunt, and the plant will be built (the machinery mostly at the Company's works) by Mr. George Fritz, Chief Engineer of the Company, which guarantees their success.

CONCLUSIONS.

The vast importance of the Bessemer manufacture, its success all over the world, the rapidity of its development, and the revolution it has created in the great practical problem of the age—cheap iron—render it the most remarkable, if not the most splendid achievement of modern times. The capital invested is estimated by tens of millions, and the saving to railway companies, and to the uses of machinery, by hundreds of millions—and yet it is but twelve years since Mr. Bessemer took out his principal patent. Nearly a century had elapsed since any great stride had been made in the production and alloying of iron, and the time was ripe for the Bessemer process. But the Bessemer process, the locomotive, the sewing machine, and all inventions that ameliorate the condition of the race, have not repressed cognate enterprises, nor lowered the condition and pay of labor. Every branch of human industry has been stimulated by them, and even the "pauper labor of Europe" is beginning to feel their elevating influence.

Now that the Bessemer process is an established success in this country, its rapid development, and, in American hands, its rapid improvement, are assured. But its first introduction, with all the embarrassments of unused materials and labor, was not an easy task, nor one likely to be undertaken by men of narrow views. Capital is ready enough to take hold of an established business, and to stand back when heavy risks and patient experiment are required. The enterprises that set the world ahead are conducted upon higher and more human principles than mere greed: and something more is due from the public to their projectors than the mere pecuniary compensation they sometimes earn. It is a matter of general satisfaction that Mr. Bessemer's labors have been nobly rewarded in money and in honor. We believe that similar recognition awaits, in this country, the pioneers of the great enterprise we have described, and that it will be gladly awarded to our distinguished townsman, to whom more, perhaps, than to any other person, we owe the Monitor fleet and the establishment here of the Bessemer process.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Shanghae to London gives the particulars of the massacre of twenty-five Frenchmen in Cochin China. These men comprised the garrisons of a French trading-station, which was attacked by some Anam rebels. After a stubborn resistance the garrison was overpowered and the men put to death. Subsequently the place was recaptured by French troops and the rebels dispersed.

Lord STANLEY and M. MOUSTIER had a conference at Paris yesterday, when both gentlemen said it was the desire of their respective Governments to preserve the peace of Europe.

The steamship *Union*, from Bremen July 25, and Southampton July 28, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

In Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday evening, a drayman named PATRICK FITZGERALD, who had been employed by Mr. CHARLES P. RICE to take some rope to a Democratic pole raising, lost a piece of it, and in an altercation growing out of this, struck Mr. RICE on the side of the head with a paving-stone, fracturing his skull. Mr. RICE was able to walk the distance of two blocks to his house, but became delirious soon after and died in a few hours. FITZGERALD was arrested.

A New Church Theological School was opened in Waltham, Mass., on Tuesday last, an appropriate address for the occasion being delivered by Rev. C. GILES, of New-York. Five young men have entered as students.

Gen. ELLIS SPEAR, of Maine, has been promoted to be Principal Examiner in the class of railroad and civil engineering in the Patent Office, *vice* Judge B. F. JAMES, promoted to Examiner-in-Chief. Gen. SPEAR entered the army in May, 1862, as Captain of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers. He is a lawyer by profession.

The Post-office at Norwich, Conn., was entered on Thursday night, the money drawer robbed, and a large number of letters rifled of their contents.

The Supervisors of Roads in Baltimore County, Maryland, give the following estimates of the damage done to roads and bridges by the recent flood: First District, $26,000; Second District, $6,000; Third District, $3,500; Fourth District, $700; Fifth District, $400; Sixth District, none; Seventh District, $700; Eighth District, $3,500; Ninth District, $1,000; Tenth District, $2,000; Eleventh District, $5,000; Twelfth District, $600; Thirteenth District, $10,000. Total, $59,400.

It is stated that the great peach orchards on the east shore of Lake Michigan are loaded with fine fruit, which will begin to reach the market next week, and continue to supply it for two months. The peach yield this year will be at least double that of any previous year. The total quantity is variously estimated between 500,000 and 1,000,000 of baskets.

Counterfeit "tens" on the Saratoga County National Bank, Waterford, N. Y., have made their appearance in Boston.

The Grand Grove of the United States of the United Ancient Order of Druids will meet in Albany to-morrow.

The Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad Company has abandoned the project of connecting with the Tennessee road at Lynchburg, Va., as contemplated.

THOMAS MORAN, of Worcester, Mass., who was shot at Rocky Point, R. I., on Thursday, by EDWARD J. CAMPBELL, of this City, died on Friday evening, having remained unconscious since receiving his wound.

LEONARD MAILMAN, one of the crew of the schooner *Vivace*, of Gloucester, Mass., died very suddenly on Thursday, the 30th ult., while the vessel was at George's Banks. Previous to his departure from home he had strong presentiments that he never should return alive. This he communicated to several of his friends, and just before leaving he wrote a letter to his brother's wife, with imperative orders that it should not be opened until she saw him again. He was brought back, and on opening the letter it was found to contain full directions in reference to the disposal of his effects.

The most novel celebration of the "golden" order has just taken place in Mansfield Centre, Conn. BETSY HUNTINGDON has lived in one family as a servant fifty years, and the semi-centennial anniversary was observed in a manner very gratifying to her, her pleasure being not at all lessened by the presence of many friends of the family and the receipt of many valuable gifts.

The work on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad between Binghamton and Harpersville is being pushed with vigor. Considerable bridging and filling in will be required.

The peach trade of Charleston, S. C., continues very large, and at every station on the South Carolina Railroad, from that city to Augusta, Ga., large numbers of boxes are piled up awaiting transportation. The neighborhood of Aiken and Johnson's Turn Out furnish the largest quantity. The peaches are packed in boxes holding about one bushel each, and are sent to Charleston, whence they are transported by steamer to the North. The yield this year has proved very large.

A colored man has been arrested at Lyme, Conn., on the charge of placing obstructions on the railroad track. Two boys, who were witnesses of the attempt to throw the train off, stated that the colored man asked them to come and see the train hop and the ties scatter.

It is in contemplation to erect an inebriate asylum at Binghamton for women, to be under the supervision of Dr. DAY, the Superintendent of the present State Inebriate Asylum in that city.

Rev. REUBEN D. HERNDON, the alleged seducer and murderer of Miss LUMSDEN, who escaped from the County Jail of Orange, Va., about two weeks ago, was recaptured on the 31 inst., and is again in confinement and heavily ironed.

T. P. BURGER, Esq., who in 1865 was a Provost Judge at Charleston, S. C., died of congestive chills on the 2d inst., at the plantation of his son, Col. W. L. M. BURGER, on Edisto Island. He was a native of this City.

Mrs. MARY WOODWARD, of Harvard, Mass., has been held in $1,000 for trial on the charge of inhumanly treating her step-son, six years of age. It was testified in the Police Court that the child has been whipped by the hour at a time with a heavy stick; that on one day in July the woman drew three buckets of cold water from the well, and, seizing the child, removed his clothes and placing him in a tub dashed the water upon his head, and then took him by his feet and held his head in the water as long as she dared. It was also testified that recently a cat brought a meadow-mole into the house, which the mother cooked and compelled the boy to eat. Mrs. WOODWARD, in court, said it was not a mole but a rat.

The shock of an earthquake is reported to have been felt at Portchester, Westchester County, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It was noticed by three families living in remote parts of the village. It first resembled a very heavy body falling upon the floor overhead, and a shaking of the whole house. Almost at the same moment a loud report, similar to the discharge of a large cannon at the distance, was heard, and followed by a rumbling noise and tremulous motion of the earth, which appeared to pass from the northwest to the southeast. A similar phenomenon was noticed in East Chester a few weeks since.

It is stated that Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL.D., for many years President of Williams College, has recently expressed his intention of resigning the Presidency of the College when his youngest son, now in the sophomore class, shall have completed his course of study, in 1871.

The Cincinnati Inspector of Milk has made his report for July. He says that during the month he visited three hundred and seventy-seven stores where they have milk for sale, and these he classifies as follows: First class, standard milk, one hundred and twenty-two stores; second class, water and milk, first part, from ten to twenty per cent., one hundred and sixty-eight stores; second part, from twenty to sixty per cent., fifty-eight stores; third class, skimmed milk, twenty-nine stores. He reports the stores and the names of the dealers, all of which is published in the city papers. He also says that some of the grocers put ice in their milk after it has been received from the milk-men, and that they admit putting from three to six pounds of ice in their cans, not aware that one pound of ice is a pint of water, and not thinking that when they receive two gallons of milk and put in four pounds of ice, it is twenty-five per cent. water.

The bark *Henry Trowbridge* was towed into this port yesterday, she having been found drifting about at sea some forty miles from Sandy Hook. She was boarded by the pilot-boat *Nettie*, and found to have been abandoned. On pumping out the hold, the bodies of three sailors were found in the forecastle. The *Trowbridge* left this port on the 4th inst. for Barbados; the Captain, JOSEPH LOCKMAN, had his wife and three children on board. No trace of them, or of the remainder of the crew, has yet been found.

The Benninghoff robbers had a hearing at Franklin, Penn., on Friday, which resulted in all of them being held to bail to answer the charge at the August Term of the Venango County Court of Quarter Sessions. WELDEY was held in the sum of $20,000; SHOPERT, (for further hearing,) $10,000; MILLER, $5,000; GERGER, $10,000. The amount stolen approximates half a million dollars.

Deputy United States Marshal GEORGE C. SWIMM, of Detroit, Mich., met with an accident a few days since in St. Johns, which resulted in the loss of one and possibly both of his eyes. He was standing on the sidewalk in front of a hotel, when a servant girl threw a piece of broken crockery from an upper window. It struck the sidewalk in front of him, and rebounding, one fragment cut one of his eyeballs entirely open, destroying the sight, while another piece inflicted a dangerous and painful wound under the other eye.

A Troy paper is informed that sixty or seventy workmen employed in building the new reservoir of the water-works, are in the habit nightly of bathing in one of the reservoirs from which the supply of water is furnished citizens.

Detroit, Mich., laid the corner stone of its new City Hall, on Thursday. The ceremonies consisted of a procession, the deposit of the usual articles in the stone, its being placed in its proper position by the Masonic fraternity, addresses by Mayor WHEATON, and Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, and a prayer by Right Rev. Bishop MCCOSKRY.

Mrs. OLIVER BOWDEN, of York, Maine, died suddenly yesterday, in the office of Dr. POWERS, and there being some suspicious circumstances connected with the case, the Doctor has been arrested on suspicion of murder.

Rev. CHARLES EAGAN, a Catholic Priest, has been indicted for libel, at Augusta, Me.

The WASHBURN brothers, ISRAEL, SIDNEY, ELIHU, CADWALLADER, CHARLES, SAMUEL, and WILLIAM A. D., residents of nearly as many States as there are persons in the family—have erected a summer residence on the old homestead in Livermore, Maine. It is a beautiful spot, with mountain scenery in the distance, and bordered with fine old elms. The new mansion is sufficiently spacious to accommodate the "Brothers," their wives and children, and such guests as they wish to invite. The father, ISRAEL WASHBURN, Esq., upward of 80 years of age, is still living, and in excellent health. Here these families meet each year, in a social reunion, which lasts during the entire "hot season."

The funeral of the late Major-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE took place yesterday. After the reading of the Episcopal service at his late residence, No. 58 West Forty-seventh-street, the remains were escorted by detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery of the First Division, Masons, Odd Fellows and citizens generally, to the Grand-street Ferry, whence they were removed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Kenosha* was launched yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. A large concourse of spectators witnessed the scene. The launch was very successful.

An informal meeting of a few members of the Master Masons' Society met yesterday at No. 51 Liberty-street, at which it was decided to contradict, through the leading City papers, a report that a committee from their body was to meet a committee from the Bricklayers' Society, with a view of making mutual concessions.

Gen. Grant's Policy.

The magnanimous course of Gen. GRANT in recommending President JOHNSON to remit the penalties of all persons in the Southern States under sentence by Military Commissions, is an indication of the policy GRANT will pursue when he enters on the Presidential office.

It is in perfect keeping with his action and advice on every occasion since the downfall of the rebellion. His generous treatment of LEE's surrendered army was the first opportunity he had of displaying the policy he thought should be adopted toward the Southern people. When subsequently he made a tour of the Southern States, and wrote a report embodying the result of his observations to the President, he took ground in favor of the prompt reëstablishment of civil authority, and in favor of giving the Southern States the right of self-government and all the franchises of the Constitution. When he was examined before a committee of Congress in reference to the state of affairs in the South, and his opinions of the policy that should be adopted, he demanded the most liberal measures of legislation, and gave utterance to views of the most liberal and lenient nature. When he indorsed Gen. LEE's application for pardon, he took occasion again to express his ideas, and they were in entire accordance with all he had previously uttered. In like manner he wrote to the Confederate Gen. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, recounting the result of his labors with the President and with Congress to secure a modification of measures that were hurtful to the South, and showing that he had taken the broadest and largest view of the political situation.

During the entire time, from the close of the rebellion when he paroled LEE's troops, until last week, when he advised the remission of all military penalties, he has been uniform and consistent in his policy and in the expression of his opinions.

He has invariably urged the limitation or abolition of military authority, and the reëstablishment of civil government. He has invariably urged the most lenient and magnanimous policy toward the Southern people. He has invariably favored every measure that could be considered conducive to their welfare. He has invariably referred to them, not as though he had been their conqueror, or as though he sought to play the part of despot over them, but as though he were a man who desired their freedom, greatness and prosperity.

His policy will be the same when President as it has been during the three years that have elapsed since the fall of Richmond. Instead of being characterized by anything like severity toward the Southern people, his administration will be one of constitutional law and even justice for the South equally with the North. And he will exercise the vast influence he possesses with Congress and the country to restore the South, now suffering in desolation and turmoil, to the state of peace and order, and liberty and prosperity, which is the inheritance of all the States of the Republic, and the birthright of all good Americans.

A French View of Gen. Grant.

The French Liberals exhibit a natural interest in the election of Gen. GRANT. To an intelligent Frenchman, GRANT not only appears as a great commander, who saved his country from disruption and anarchy, but as a soldier of a type unknown to France, and, in fact, hardly ever found in the history of any country in the world. He stands forth as a triumphant General, who seeks the subordination of military power to civil authority, who asserts on every occasion the supremacy of Constitutional law, who governs his public conduct by the expression of the popular will, who never seeks to overstep the narrow limitations imposed upon the army he commands, who takes the earliest opportunity to secure the reduction of the troops to the smallest force permitted by law, who approves of still further reduction, and who in every way attempts to hold in the background, and limit the importance of, the military power of which he is the head. He stands forth as a man of the most perfect simplicity of character, with no desire for display, no pretension, no absurd assumption of dignity, yet strong in his convictions, clear in his views, just in his judgments, temperate and discreet in his entire conduct. It is natural that Frenchmen knowing only of great military chiefs as men of a totally different style, and having only an indistinct idea of a soldier of the type of WASHINGTON, should study with interest the civil character of Gen. GRANT, and should regard it as marvelous good fortune for a nation to possess such a man as its political leader.

The *Revue Politique* (Paris) contains the ablest discussion we have yet seen in any French journal of the political position of Gen. GRANT and of his claims to the Presidency. It urges the Liberals of France and the peoples of old Europe to study, and meditate upon, the situation of affairs in this country, and especially the attitude of Gen. GRANT, saying that they may learn the nature of true Democracy and obtain the most salutary lessons in free government.

The *Revue Politique* eulogizes the character and genius of Gen. GRANT in the most fervid manner, and speaks of the stupendous services he has rendered his country, as deserving the profoundest gratitude of every patriotic American citizen. After referring to his military achievements, his victorious combinations, his consummate strategy, his profundity, his vigilance, his patience and his audacity, it goes on as follows:

> "The saviour of his country, the idol of his soldiers, the hero of Vicksburg, the conqueror of LEE, the pacificator of the American Continent, GRANT certainly exerted an immense fascination over his compatriots; he appeared in the eyes of all almost as great as WASHINGTON, whose inheritance he had rescued from ruin and preserved. At one juncture sinister prophecies in regard to the Republic, which had been so terribly tried, were not few. There were in Europe, and especially in France, numerous strong political minds who announced that the American Republic was a thing of the past; that the victorious issue of the civil war would make the Yankees, so proud of their institutions, feel the weight of standing armies, and of the budgets which standing armies carry in their train. None of these prophecies have been fulfilled, and, thanks to the institutions of the country, none could be. Gen. GRANT, though resplendent with glory, was only the servant of Congress, the subaltern of the civil power, the subordinate of the law. The soldiers, satisfied with having been so well guided and commanded, had sworn to show him the gratitude of citizens and not of mercenaries; they all yearned to return to civil life to mend as quickly as possible the ills which had befallen the country. GRANT, the first of them, in a report, proclaimed that the war being at an end, the army had become useless. Immediately the soldiers were mustered out, the regiments dissolved, their very numbers abolished, the organizations themselves broken up, and—a still more extraordinary sight—the arms, ammunition, provisions, equipments, guns, ships and camp articles were put up at auction and sold in the name of the Union, as if to do away with even the vestiges of its sufferings. This military institution, the standing army, he said in his plain and civic language, cannot belong to farmers and merchants. A simplicity which seems to us preferable to the pompous declarations of BONAPARTE, offering as a prey to his soldiers the wealth of Lombardy; and sowing in the armies of the Republic the germs of prætorian corruption. The political augurs of old France, who could not believe in so much greatness united with so much simplicity, and despised modesty itself in a hero, took a delight in giving utterance to unfavorable prophecies, and called the brave General—GRANT, the sphynx. But the American Œdipuses know now to what to hold fast. All the citizens of the United States understand the good, grave and mild countenance of GRANT; they all know, and without making a dangerous tradition of them, the events of his noble and meritorious life, marked at each step by services rendered the country and the laws. At the head of the army, during and after war, GRANT remained the submissive auxiliary of Congress."

The *Revue Politique* refutes the notion which might be entertained in France of danger to popular liberty from the elevation of a great soldier. It says:

> "There is no chance for political usurpation; that there is none is certain, and its assured failure suffices to prevent the attempt. Even in the midst of secession, the rebellious States knew naught of a dictatorship. The security of the institutions is so complete in that happy country, that great men are powerless to become public scourges. In an old monarchy a man like GRANT, too proud and holding too high a rank to remain a subject, soon becomes embarrassing and dangerous; it was thus with WALLENSTEIN, MONK, the Constable de Bourbon, TURENNE and CONDE. In a Republic, still growing and not yet fully organized, he would serve the cause of a faction and his own private ambition, as did WILLIAM of Orange, CROMWELL, PICHEGRU and BONAPARTE. In a radical democracy really in possession of itself, like America, he can only be a great citizen, such as WASHINGTON or GRANT, obliged to respect the rights of all—*primus inter pares*—first among equals. There the democratic institutions condemn genius to play the part of virtue. Witness the illustrious GRANT, who, aided by an heroic temper and terrible circumstances, and not yet forty-six years of age, has exhausted all the favors of fortune, and affixed to his name the sublimest of all glories, that derived from the salvation of his country."

The *Revue Politique* sees in the elevation of GRANT to the Presidency a noble reward for his patriotic services; but it sees also an incalculable benefit to the country. It remarks:

> "To elect GRANT President of the Republic is for the American people to award to him the great civic crown, and to give the conqueror a civil triumph, the only one worthy of such a citizen and such a people. In the space of a few years the Republic will have presented the magnificent spectacle of a nation that has withstood the most terrible attacks without vailing the statue of liberty, and endured without being weakened, gigantic struggles; which, without humiliating the majesty of the laws before any military or dictatorial necessity, has triumphed over its enemies at home, and driven, by a gesture, the foreigner from meddling with its affairs; which has kept within bounds a President who conspired, and, having designated his successor, has awaited without impatience the downfall provided by the Constitution for the doomed; which has conferred the supreme magistracy of the State upon a General whose chief glory lay in making military influence subordinate to civil authority. These are unmistakable signs of power, of perpetuity and of security."

In other of the leading Liberal journals of France we discover an intelligent interest in the pending American election; but in none of them do we find a clearer comprehension of the situation, or an abler discussion of the great principles involved, than in the *Revue Politique*.

The New Indian Treaties.

A portion of the treaties which the Indian Peace Commissioners have made with the various tribes of Indians who were arrayed in hostility to the whites have been ratified by the Senate, and arrangements are being made on the part of the Government to carry them into execution. Other treaties have been made which are not ratified, owing to want of time, but they doubtless will be at the next session of Congress. The Peace Commissioners are still prosecuting their labors, and bid fair to make satisfactory treaties with all the tribes this side the Rocky Mountains before the season closes. The labors of the Commission have been very arduous indeed, and have been performed in the face of difficulties from which men less energetic and determined would have shrunk. They experienced great difficulty in obtaining a hearing from some of the tribes, who, from having been frequently deceived, refused for a long time to hold communication with them. Treaties were at length made, however, with the most numerous tribes, and these, so far as they have been made public, are highly satisfactory to the country at large. In every instance the Indians complain of having sustained, at the hands of the frontier settlers, frequent outrages, and from the Government most unfair treatment. While not attempting to right the wrongs of which they complain, the Commissioners have endeavored to secure the red men from outrage in the future, and have pledged the Government to protect them in their rights, while exacting from them obedience to the laws of the land. In view of the immense number of emigrants now pushing their way into the Indian country, and the rapidity with which railroads and other routes of travel and traffic are being pushed across the Plains to the Pacific coast, the friendship of the many roving bands of hostile Indians has become a matter of absolute necessity. Either this, or the total extermination of the race of red men, must follow the occupation by the whites of the lands they have been wont to call their own. The Peace Commissioners proposed at once to secure this friendship, and to this end have pledged the Government to set aside certain lands whereon the Indians shall establish their homes, and on which the white man shall not intrude. On these reservations in situations convenient to wood and water, a warehouse is to be erected at a cost not exceeding $2,500; an agency building costing $3,000; carpenter and blacksmith shops at $1,000 each; and school-house and chapel worth $5,000. Indians wishing to cultivate the soil are to have their farms surveyed, and to receive such seeds and implements as they may require. In lieu of the money allowances heretofore paid, clothing, provision and other necessaries are to be issued, all of which are to be inspected by an army officer. The Indians admit the necessity of education, and pledge themselves to compel their children to attend the schools. Teachers and clergymen are to be provided by the Government as fast as required. No white men, save the agents of the Government, will be allowed upon these reservations.

The Indians, for their part, relinquish all title to any land outside of their reservation, but are granted the privilege of hunting upon any wild land adjoining them so long as large game abounds. They bind themselves to offer no obstruction to the building of any railroad or wagon road not passing over their reservation, to disturb no emigrants, settlers or railroad employes, never to capture women or children, to steal no cattle or horses, or, in short, to infringe in no way upon the rights of the whites as secured by the treaties. If depredations are committed by any of the number, they promise to surrender the culprits to be dealt with according to law, and all damages to be paid from the annuities of the tribe, and if outrages are perpetrated by the whites, the offender is to be arrested upon their complaint, and dealt with in a similar manner. Should it be necessary at any time for the Government to occupy any portion of their reservations for military or other purposes, the value of such land is to be assessed by a commission composed in part by Indians, and the amount paid by the Government.

The above are the principal features of the treaties already made. They differ from each other somewhat in detail, but the main points, securing immunity for both white and red men, and the promise of a higher civilization for the latter, are preserved in all. If their execution be intrusted to competent men, and entered upon, at once peace will speedily reign upon the frontier, to be followed by a prosperity which it has never yet known, and the benefits of which to the world at large cannot be estimated.

The Mystery of the Spicer Poisoning Case.

Some three weeks ago, Mr. JOHN SPICER, a resident of this City, died from the effects of poison. He had complained of not being well in the early part of the day; had refused to come to dinner, and when spoken to by his brother after that meal, answered his inquiries by saying that he felt "mean," and had pains about his body. His distress, however, could not have been very great, or his condition alarming, as his brother did not stay long with him, and soon after left the house. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the sick man's wife, who had been with him all day, and at whose request the brother had seen him, sent a servant to a neighboring drug store for a Sedlitz powder. The powder was handed the servant in an envelope, was by him brought sealed to Mrs. SPICER, and by her handed as received to her husband. In the temporary absence of his wife, and when no person was in the room with him, Mr. SPICER mixed and took the powder. Shortly afterward he was seized with the pains that ended in his death. The powder at the time he took it had a strange taste, resembling that of camphor, and both he and his wife suspected the presence of poison, as they mentioned their suspicions to the Doctor who was immediately sent for. The poison taken by Mr. SPICER was strychnine; an unusually large dose, estimated by the Doctor at twenty to twenty-five grains, must have been taken by him, and its effects were so violent and rapid that no remedies could check them, and the sufferer died within about an hour of the time when the powder was taken.

The persons in charge of the drug store at which the powder was purchased say that it had been prepared with many others, at the same time, from materials purchased in bulk and ready to be made up into such powders. A large part of the powders so prepared had been sold before the time when that used by Mr. SPICER was sold, and no complaint or advice of any ill effect from the use of them had been heard or given. The powders remaining after the sale of that used by Mr. SPICER, some fifty-two in number, were seized, and, though subjected to chemical test, revealed no trace of strychnine or other deleterious substance. The two papers in which the ingredients of the powder taken by Mr. SPICER had been folded were both bitter to the taste of the attending physician, who at once detected the trace of strychnine, and who concluded that it must have lain for some time in the papers in order to impregnate them so thoroughly. Subsequent investigations have confirmed the above facts, and show that strychnine was present in the Sedlitz powder taken by Mr. SPICER, and that it caused his death.

Such is a brief outline of the facts proven before the Coroner's inquest, upon which an open verdict was rendered, finding that the death was occasioned by strychnine contained in the Sedlitz powder; that the powder was free from any poisonous ingredients when it was sold, and the druggist and his assistants are exonerated from any charge of carelessness in its sale; and finding, further, that the poison was not taken for purposes of self-destruction.

It is unfortunate that the mystery of this death must for the present be left unsolved. The evidence would seem to sustain the verdict of the jury, that a purpose of self-destruction does not explain it. Mrs. SPICER, in her hurried and anxious interviews with the Doctor, used some expressions tending to give color to the surmise or suggestion of suicide. They would indicate a depression of spirits, and an unfortunate experience in the chances of life, calculated to make her husband despondent and indifferent to life. But the force of these expressions is overcome by direct assurances to the contrary made contemporaneously by Mrs. SPICER herself and by other circumstances. There was evident desire on the part of Mr. SPICER to be relieved not only from the torture, but the perils, of his pains; as far as he could, he took interest in the remedies proposed, questioned about the prospect of his recovery, and showed every disposition to live. And if it be true that the poison had been for some time folded in the papers which contained the powder purchased and taken in so brief a time, the idea of its having been added by Mr. SPICER to the powder as received by him is at once repelled. The poison could not be in each of the two papers, and in such quantities as are spoken of, without some malicious design to accomplish just the result that was accomplished. It can scarcely be supposed that it was put there unintentionally; but, if so, the carelessness is nearly as bad as the malice. The persons connected with the catastrophe are few; the circumstances are singularly free from the doubt and confusion that frequently involve such disasters, and it is to be hoped that some new light may be thrown on the matter, to make more special the findings of the Coroner's Jury, or to vary their exculpatory tenor.

The Cattle Disease—Prof. Gamgee's Report.

Prof. GAMGEE, of English cattle plague celebrity, has made his report on the disease now causing such ravages among the herds throughout the West, especially in Central Missouri. After carefully studying the nature and symptoms of the disease, he has no hesitation in pronouncing it to be analogous to, if not identical with, a malady known to European veterinary surgeons. For its origin in this country, he thus accounts:

> "About Spring time and early Summer, in all probability, the Texas cattle eat, as our own do in some parts of Scotland, the young, succulent shoots of peculiar trees, highly charged with astringent principles. On unbroken ground, highly charged with moisture, and adjoining woodlands, there are, as the hot weather sets in, many things sprouting which animals will not touch later in the season; and in the motts of Texas there is the live oak, which grows in the Gulf States, where, indeed, cattle are reared which have been known in times past to disseminate this disorder, for the cattle of Florida are as dangerous north of a certain line as the steers of Texas. From this peculiar feed, therefore, the animals get their systems impregnated with materials which do not destroy the stock accustomed to a special living in a given latitude, but which, being thrown off in the urine and the excrement, induce the 'black water,' or peculiar form of 'enzootic haematuria,' which is now killing the cattle of Illinois and adjoining States."

And in this opinion he seems to be supported by the practical agriculturists of Illinois. Other members of the Commission of Investigation hold similar views, and the Chicago *Republican* says there is not much that is new in Prof. GAMGEE's report. On two very important points we are glad to find that he expresses decided opinions. Native cattle, he states, do not communicate the disease to other native cattle. All evidence shows that it is only to be taken through direct contact with the newly-imported Texan herds, or contiguity to their excreta. And secondly, not springing from any specific animal poison, it in no way renders the flesh or milk of the animals affected dangerous for human consumption. Prof. GAMGEE's statements on both these points is highly satisfactory, while the whole tenor of his report is reassuring. It affords, to say the least, strong grounds for believing that we are not threatened with anything in the nature of the terrible rinderpest, which, starting from the steppes of Russia, spread over all Northeastern Europe some two years ago, defying treatment and only yielding to the most rigorous measures of isolation and slaughter of infected cattle.

We do not hear yet of any successful attempts at cure, or, indeed, of any method of treatment. Assuming, however, the correctness of Prof. GAMGEE's theory, prevention ought to be so easy as to render curative measures a matter of small importance. It is only between the 15th of April and the 15th of September that Texan cattle are dangerous to the health of others, and a strict sanitary cordon, with quarantine, diet, and disinfection of excreta for all Texan cattle leaving the State, would probably prove an effectual means of securing immunity from this singular disease for the herds of other districts.

But it would still be worse than folly in the authorities of threatened localities not to avail themselves of every possible means of prevention. As long as there remains the shadow of a possibility that the disease may be self-propagating, or that the flesh of animals affected by it may be pernicious as an article of food, that possibility ought to be guarded against. Prof. GAMGEE's theory, though presenting every appearance of being well founded, must stand the test of a little greater length of time before it can be accepted absolutely and without reserve.

In the meantime, cattle suffering from some kind of violent disease have already arrived at the pens in Jersey City from the West, and we are glad to hear that the Board of Health is on the alert. Several members of that body visited the pens in question yesterday, and, without finding cause for serious alarm, they immediately telegraphed to the Governors of this State, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania with a view to concerted action for the precautionary inspection of all cattle on their way to our markets. This is well and promptly done, and far better than implicit reliance on what may, after all, turn out delusive grounds for security.

The Clergy and Popular Amusements.

We are a business community; we rather live to labor than labor to live. Indeed, there are many who believe that the conclusion arrived at by the Young Men's Christian Association, viz.: "That all games are sinful" is correct. Yet it may be questioned if this decision (which was given last year at Montreal) has very seriously interfered with the receipts of those who cater for the popular amusements, or perceptibly injured the sale of toys among us. Probably, if the Young Men's Christian Association had sustained its former position and introduced those reforms in our recreations it had previously promised, it would have accomplished more for morality, and better merited the thanks of the public, than it has by tilting against Solomon and nature.

Dean SWIFT tells us, in a his *Tale of a Tub*, that MARTIN (LUTHER) pulled the lace off his coat so roughly that he grievously tore that garment. Previous to the Reformation the Catholic Church largely patronized exhibitions and games. Some of these were reprehensible, but the Puritans condemned all. In the time of HENRY VIII. nearly one-third of the year was consumed in holidays either religious or secular. A law was passed in his reign restricting those in harvest time to five. In Catholic Europe now, it is the rule rather than the exception for the rural priest to assist in the games and merry-makings of his parishioners. Since the time of LUTHER our Protestant Church dignitaries have gradually withdrawn from the recreations of the people, and latterly they may be said to have abandoned the field to the foe. Was this wisdom on their part? What are the consequences of this neglect—shall we say—of duty? The ground has been sown, and we are now gathering the crop. How like they the harvest? Can we not complain, as of old, that while men slept an enemy has sown tares among the wheat? It is no satisfactory answer to state that churches have been partially provided, and that they are the right places from which to promulgate to applicants the truths of Christianity. The world did not seek the founders of our religion; they went forth to attack it. Rome did not go to Peter; it was Peter who went to Rome. Leaven does not remain inert in the dough in which it is placed; that which can do so is not leaven. Are our spiritual advisers aware that our amusements, from the drama to the dice-box, are very powerful instructors? That they are constantly educating, for good or evil, the communities in which they are tolerated? The effects of their teachings are perceived in our literature, noted in our business transactions, and exemplified in our obedience (or disobedience) to the laws. Are these exhibitions satisfactory? The clergy must remember that the only Christianity which passes muster, as such, with the world, is that of deeds rather than of words. To find out a man's religious convictions we examine him by his Ledger rather than by his Bible. All honor the Christianity which asserts the integrity of the merchant through his dealings, shines in the truthfulness of the soldier, glows in the manuscripts of the man of letters, dignifies the daily labors of the mechanic, and burnishes the advice of the lawyer. Garrulous prayers and "touch-me-not" piety will not cover the sins of a peculator in the eyes of the multitude, nor is the position of a guilty elder any security against the unwritten law which will award him the mundane penalty of his crimes. These statements teach us that it is requisite that a higher morality should pervade and control the social life of the people. Religion is excellent in the church, but it would be good also in the counting-room, the market, and the theatre. It is not well to build up Sunday at the expense of Monday, and, without disputing the superior sanctity of the Sabbath, it is contended that the other days of the week ought to be equally pure, if not equally holy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The recent medical investigation on the body of the late Gen. HALPINE, showed his brain to have weighed 56 ounces. Dr. HAMMOND, in his *Galaxy* article on the "Nerves," states that the researches of European observers give 49½ ounces as the weight of the average brain of the white inhabitant of Europe—the maximum, that of CUVIER, being 64½ ounces, and the minimum, consistent with fair intelligence, 34 ounces. DANIEL WEBSTER's brain (allowance being made for disease which existed) weighed 63¾ ounces, and Dr. ABERCROMBIE's 63 ounces, and SPURZHEIM's 55 ounces. The average of twenty-four white American brains, accurately weighed by Dr. IRA RUSSELL, was 52 ounces; the maximum 64, and the minimum 44½. The capacity of DANIEL WEBSTER's cranium was the largest on record, being 122 cubic inches.

Italian mosquitoes are remarkably vigilant and bloodthirsty, and exceedingly hurtful in their bite. An Englishman who has suffered from them lately, has published a piece of information worth knowing. He says that one day, by accident, his wife gathered in the course of her morning's walk a branch of wild rosemary, and placed it in her bedroom. From that time forward no single mosquito ventured into the room; and during the remainder of their stay in Italy, they slumbered unbitten and undisturbed under the protecting shade of the wild rosemary branch.

At the University Convocation of the State of New-York, President RAYMOND said a great many judicious things on the subject of the teaching of women. He would give them a high order of education, as a means of supplying what has already become a public necessity—a class of women fit to instruct the boys in the schools to which they are appointed. The President was also of opinion that the ladies should think of "something else beside the coming man"—not meaning Gen. GRANT, however. But surely he could not have advised them to ignore *him* (not GRANT.) altogether. If he did, he showed less than his usual wisdom, for the ladies, by a law of nature, *will* look for that adventitious person, else the order of the cosmogony is broken, and chaos is come again. Nature, in her own normal way, has settled the vocation of women, and the colleges, after all, cannot do very much in the way of altering it. That man will be always coming.

What will be the effect of the late movement of the German Democrats in Vienna upon the rumored friendly approximation of Prussia and Austria is hard to say. They may hasten, they may retard it. The Cable tells us that these impatient Nationalists begin to hold meetings, and pass resolutions, and make speeches deploring the practical exclusion of the Austro-German Provinces from their brethren of Prussia and the North Confederation—which is undoubtedly fast becoming the long-lost "Vaterland." They don't want German unity settled by arbitrary, monarchical decrees, but think the whole of the people of the respective States should be consulted. Now, either this will make Austria jealous, suspicious and curt toward Prussia and her own German dependencies, or the far-seeing VON BEUST will bring in his hard sense to judge of the situation, and if it must be will gain both credit and strength by inaugurating the movement, and rather seek than shun the friendship of consolidating and growing Germany. Time must show; we are ready for almost any Austrian development now.

The Republic of Chili, the narrowest in territory and the broadest in policy of all the Spanish-American States, is negotiating with the King of Italy—says the *Constituyente*, of Copiapo—for the transmission of Italians as colonists to the region of the Auracos and Magellans. The grumblers in Chili say King VICTOR will send over a "bad lot"—that is, the rebels and brigands of Calabria and the Abruzzi. The objection is not a valid one, since those Italian desperadoes fight for God and the King (Bomba)—and that is not such a disgraceful occupation, as the world goes. The immigrants will be good enough for the wild places of Chili; and if the latter only carries out, among them, her excellent common school system—copied from ours—the sons of these Italians will make as good citizens as any others in the country.

Extremes of barbarism and civilization will sometimes come together. With us it has been a received idea that the labors of agriculture are especially unsuited to women, and in most instances it is a well-founded one. But the women themselves, it seems, are now falling into the notion of shoveling and delving. The *Revolution* reports that, at Vineland, below Philadelphia, there are numbers of women cultivating their plots of ground, very easily and successfully—one of them an ex-teacher of forty, from Massachusetts, and the rest widows. This looks better than *Sorosis* clubs and ballot-boxes. It is a wholesome occupation, certainly, that work of cultivating the fruits and flowers—aye, and the vegetables too. These little female farms or gardens, may, in Summer, be turned into profitable places of sojourn for city-fatigued girls who would give their work for their board. But no! The *girls* won't go to such vegetable nunneries. So we must let those widows and "school-marms" manage as they please, themselves, and take whatever boarders they can.

The young Parisians just now have a fashion of going about on velocipedes, producing a variety of sensations. The other day, the sprightly little Queen, FATIMA DJOUMBE, on a visit to Paris, from the east coast of Africa, near Mozambique, was terrified by the sudden appearance of one of these grotesque vehicles, carrying a young dandy along like the wind, and her sudden shriek was duly placed on record. A rich proprietor of Valence was also compelled to utter a cry of alarm, when he found himself face to face with a couple of velocipedes, on the public road, and his frightened horses upsetting his carriage into a ditch. The gentleman brought the case into court, but got no damages. Young New-York, no doubt, will shortly drive some of these fast vehicles in the Central Park and along Fifth-avenue.

Apropos of the recent accomplishment by the sun's heat of what the wind of ridicule has vainly tried to do for centuries—get the wigs off from English Judges and barristers—an incident is told of Lord ELDON. He once requested the King's permission to appear in his presence without the customary wig, observing that the first lawyers of the Middle Ages wore none. Whereupon His Majesty gave his permission, but only on the ground that Lord ELDON should imitate his predecessors also in wearing his beard. This the well-regulated mind of a professional Briton declined to do; beards were not at all the correct thing in those days. At present, however, the royal condition could very easily be complied with, as beards are now common, even among Englishmen, and most marvellous of all, among Englishmen of education and social position who have some care for their being within the limits of propriety. Common sense is slowly getting the inside track after all.

The *Independent* indulges in a very ungenerous and untruthful fling at the late Gen. HALPINE. It says that he was originally well-gifted, but goes on to moralize by saying that the ill-success of his life was owing to his intemperate habits. Now, the fact is that there are very few men of Gen. HALPINE's age who achieve so marked a success as he did in everything he undertook. Coming to this country at the age of twenty, already married, and without a cent of capital, he accomplished a reputable, profitable and honorable career as journalist, author, soldier and politician, and died a comparatively young man at that. It would be just as absurd to say that intemperate habits made him successful. The lesson of temperance is undoubtedly an important one; but it does not help the good cause to point a moral with an untruthful tale.

The newly-discovered poem attributed to MILTON, which we published the other day, is still the subject of a great deal of discussion among the *literati* of England. Those who deny its Miltonic origin, however, have been upset in every point they have been able to bring against it. It was said that some of the rhymes were such as he could have never used; but numerous examples of rhymes precisely similar in character to those found fault with, are to be found in his minor poems. So, in regard to those figures which were at first laughed at as un-Miltonic—MILTON had used the self-same figures in poems of unquestioned authenticity. So in regard to the initials at the close,—they are found, on the closest investigation, to be actually "J. M.," and not P. M. as was asserted; while the handwriting of the poem is declared by experts to be that of Milton. As for those evidences of genuineness, they lie deeper than the surface—as for the thought and soul of the poem, there are certainly passages in it worthy even of the high genius of the immortal Milton. As Mr. Hepworth Dixon (who believes in the authenticity of the poem) says, surely a great poet must have written

> "A seminal form within the deeps
> Of this little chaos sleeps."

Mr. Dixon says that the closing lines of the poem are "certainly not worthy of Milton;" and it is true enough that they are deficient in polish, and otherwise far from blameless; but still we are sure no reader can deny the exceeding beauty and sweetness of the language in which he refers to the resurrection of the human body:

> "This plant though entered into dust
> In its Ashes rest it must
> Until sweet Psyche shall inspire
> A softening and prolific fire,
> And in her fostering arms enfold
> This heavy and this earthly mould,
> Then as I am I'll be no more
> But bloom and blossom [as] b[efore]
> When this cold numbness shall retreat
> By a more than chymick heat."

Our fashion correspondent writes thus: "How to arrange a certain quantity of dress material seems to be the great life-problem of adult feminine humanity. About this time last year, no fold, or plait, or gather, or wrinkle was permitted to mar the delicate contour of fashionable hips—and a yard and a half of length was not thought too much to trail over drawing-room floors. Now, however, the train of even a full-dress sweeps but a moderate circumference, while material—equal in quantity to that which is missing at the bottom—is made to do duty in elaborate and voluminous puffings for the concealing of the contours aforesaid. The ladies look now—as they did before—as if they had arranged it to their entire satisfaction."

AMUSEMENTS.

Town and Country Notes.

Yesterday, at about the hour for audiences to assemble to attend the usual Saturday *matinées*, the heavens opened, and for the remainder of the afternoon the rain fell in torrents. We have had a great deal of rain this season, and several very severe showers, but scarcely one of these equaled that of yesterday. From 1 to 3 o'clock the rain fell in sheets, the streets were transformed into small rivers, and their fording was almost impossible without ferry-boats. A little lull then occurred, but about the hour for the *matinées* to be over, the sheets of water again descended, as if to punish the few people who did venture forth for their hardihood in defying the earlier afternoon deluge. Of course there were slim houses at all the theatres; and of course the managers were wroth, and the actors comparatively indifferent. The New-York Theatre had the largest audience on the west side, but even "Foul Play" could not tempt many out in such foul weather. "Humpty Dumpty" did the best he could at the Olympic, considering the general moisture of everything, and the Broadway bore ample evidence of what the heavens were doing outside. On the whole, it was a most decidedly unpleasant afternoon, the like of which managers do not care to look upon again.

Mr. John Brougham closed his season at Wallack's Theatre on Saturday night. His own play, "Lottery of Life," has proved most attractive during his engagement. Mr. Brougham is now making his arrangements for a Winter season at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, which will shortly be opened under his management.

Lotta will present at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night, a play entitled "Fire Fly," written for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq. She will introduce a solo on the snare drum, for which, according to rumor, she has been preparing for several months.

"Trodden Down" has held the stage at the Broadway Theatre during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins sustain the principal parts in an acceptable manner. The play will be presented every night this week, and at a *matinée* on Saturday.

"Humpty Dumpty" was given at the Olympic Theatre for the one hundred and seventieth time yesterday. By frequently introducing new and attractive features in this pantomine, Mr. Fox continues to keep it fresh and attractive. A few more changes will enable him to carry it through the Winter season, and may possibly tide him over another Summer.

The Buislay Brothers and the Butler Pantomine Troupe have met with considerable success at the Bowery Theatre during the past week.

Mr. George Wood will open his museum, corner of Thirtieth-street and Broadway, on the 31st inst. Miss Maggie Mitchell will be his first star, and will present on her first night a new play, written expressly for her. Manager Wood announces that, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Barnum, he has succeeded in getting together a valuable and interesting collection of curiosities for his museum. The Siamese Twins will be on exhibition here for a time.

Mr. John E. Owens is about to try his fortune in California. He is to sail on the 16th inst., under engagement to Maguire.

It is rumored that Gabriel Ravel is about to return to this country, bringing with him Leotard, the French gymnast, whose flying leaps have astonished the European world.

Mrs. John Drew will reopen the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 12th of September, and on the 14th the Richings Opera Troupe commence an engagement there. During the season a burlesque on "Barbe Bleue" will be given; also Daly's "Flash of Lightning," and Lotta will present her "Fire Fly."

"The White Fawn" is to be given at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, with the scenery which was used at its presentation in this city.

The New-Orleans papers give the particulars of the suicide in that city of Edith Lamareaux, a danseuse, well known in the profession. She met with an accident on the stage some time since, and it was probable that she would never be able to resume her place on the stage, which made her gloomy and despondent. On the evening of her death she quarreled with a gentleman with whom she had long been intimate, and on his leaving her she took opium, from the effects of which she died. She was a native of Cuba, and was but 19 years of age.

Miss Ada Gray, a favorite actress in Albany, was united in marriage to Mr. C. A. Watkins, proprietor of the American Hotel in that city, on Tuesday.

The Rochester Opera House is to be opened about the 1st of September by Thomas Carr, of Buffalo.

Mr. Mark Smith was at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, last week, and drew large audiences. His *Sir Anthony Absolute* completely won the hearts of the Chicago critics.

Mlle. Sohlke had a substantial benefit at Crosby's Opera House on Wednesday night. Manager Hess, of the Opera House, is preparing a grand entertainment for the complimentary benefit tendered him by Chicagoians.

The Hanlon Brothers—George, William, Alfred, Edward and Frederick—commence a farewell engagement in Boston on Monday. They are to be assisted by Pfau, Miss Emily Thorne, and their three young pupils. It is reported that in consequence of the death of Thomas Hanlon, the other brothers are about to retire from public life.

Extensive preparations are being made for a grand series of amateur theatricals in Troy during the coming Winter. The young people who are to take part are now reading up in "King Lear," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Tempest." These amateurs are certainly ambitious youths.

The "Black Crook," J. E. McDonough, the Paris Ballet Troupe, Morlacchi and the "Can-Can" were at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, last week.

A circus which is traveling in Pennsylvania, and which says in its advertisements, "Wait for the Giant—the Boss is coming!" boasts of having "the only menagerie on the American Continent," an "equilibrianist," a "female horse preceptress," an "antipodean rider," a "sprite," and "an unequaled mundane and aërial performer." As an "advertisist" that agent ought to be a success.

The Mormons at Salt Lake City have little liking for the "legitimate drama," but prefer instead plays of a sensational and spectacular character. New-Yorkers will be somewhat astonished to learn that Mme. Schiller, during her recent engagement there, yielded to this idiosyncracy of the Mormons and appeared as *Cinderella*, in the fairy spectacle of that name. Mme. Schiller was announced for an engagement at Helena, Montana, commencing on the 10th inst., after which she was to return to Salt Lake.

Lawrence Barrett and John McCullogh, who have been playing successfully in San Francisco recently, proposed to start about the 1st of the present month on an overland journey to the "States," playing flying engagements *en route*. Their company was to join them at Virginia City. They are announced as the lessees of the new California Theatre, San Francisco, and are to organize a company for the Winter campaign.

"Humpty Dumpty" is to be produced this week in Baltimore, at the opening of the Holliday-street Theatre.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is meeting with great favor at Piper's Opera House, Virginia City. She recently played *Elizabeth* for her benefit.

Stickney's "Paris Exposition Circus" is making the tour of California, astonishing the miners and mule drivers.

Mr. Charles Wheatley, with a company of his own selection, was playing at the Alhambra Theatre, San Francisco, the middle of July. The Martinetti troupe were supplementing the performances with their pantomimes.

James Cooke, "the inimitable English jester," formerly of Fourteenth-street, New-York, is with Chiarini's Circus in California. The features of the entertainment offered is "Dick Turpin's Ride to York."

Lucille Western concluded an unprofitable engagement of five weeks at the San Francisco Opera House July 13. She was followed by Kate Denin, who was equally unprofitable, and the papers are unkind enough to say that it was because she is *passé*. A Miss Theresa Sherk, an amateur, made a successful *début* at the same house as *Bianca* in "Fazio."

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport played a successful engagement at the San Francisco Metropolitan early in July. Mr. Davenport was announced for a complimentary benefit on the 22d, previous to his sailing for home. "Romeo and Juliet" was played at this theatre July 9 for the benefit of Mrs. F. M. Bates, that lady playing *Romeo* to the *Juliet* of Miss Emily Melville.

Charles Dingley, a well-known acrobat, who went by the name of Charles De Vere, died in San Francisco on the 10th ult. He was buried by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member.

Foreign Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, who are now ruralizing at the Lakes of Killarney, are to play an engagement in London, previous to their return to this country this Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan will return during the Autumn to the Queen's Theatre, and will appear in an original five-act play by Mr. Watts Phillips. A second drama by Watts Phillips has been accepted at the same theatre; and a sensational piece, by the same author, is in preparation at the Surrey.

A three-act comedy by M. de Leris, "Les Maris sont Esclaves," and a one-act sketch, by M. Octave Gastineau, have been produced at the Gymnase Dramatique.

The new company of the Bouffes Parisiens is to open with "Coscoletto," an operetta written by Offenbach for Ems. The extraordinarily popular composer has condescended to promise to the Bouffes three acts per annum from his industrious pen.

Mr. W. Brough has written a burlesque for the Queen's Theatre.

It is stated in Paris papers that Mlle. Schneider is to receive 9,000 francs a month.

Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson will probably be the successor of Mr. J. Stirling Coyne, as Secretary of the Dramatic Authors' Society.

Mlle. Hisson, the young cantatrice, whose *début* attracted lovers of music to the Grand Opera a few nights since, in spite of the torrid state of the atmosphere, has signed an engagement for four years, at the rate of 11,000f., 18,000f., 25,000f., and 30,000f. successively, the total amount being £3,300 sterling.

Considerable curiosity has been felt in London to see "Alarcos," the new play written by Mr. Disraeli. It was announced for the opening night of Astley's Theatre, Aug. 1.

Among the more recently erected monuments in Kensal-green Cemetery is a marble bust of Mr. Sam Collins, who was a great music hall favorite a few years ago. The inscription is:

> "A loving husband and a faithful friend,
> Ever the first a helping hand to lend.
> Farewell, good-natured, honest-hearted Sam,
> Until we meet before the great I Am."

Mr. H. C. Cooper, the well-known violinist of Bath and Bristol, has become the purchaser, for £350, of a certain "Joseph Garnerius," formerly in the Godling collection, and afterward in that of Mr. Plowden.

The performance of the "Belle Hélène" has been resumed at the Variétés, Paris, with Mlle. Tautin in Mlle. Schneider's part.

Mr. Raphael Felix, director of the St. James' Theatre *pro tem.*, is about to marry Mlle. Henriette Block.

M. Gustave Rœder, of the theatre at Dresden, died at Teplitz a few days since from the result of an operation performed on him. He was the author of several amusing plays, viz., "Flick and Flock," "Robert and Bertrand," "Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp," "The Circumnavigator," and others.

A book called *L'Etoiles du Chant* is about to be published. The first volume contains a portrait and biography of Mlle. Adelina Patti. The editor of the work is M. Henri Plon. It was necessary to get Mlle. Patti's permission before the portrait could be published; it was granted by the fair *diva* in a very gracious letter.

The celebrated Jardin Mabille is illuminated upon *fête* nights, which occur twice a week, with 25,000 gas jets. The superb grotto, which was recently destroyed by fire, cost 15,000 francs to restore.

A new comic opera, "Ombra," by the accomplished Maestro Flotow, will be produced at the Opera Comique in Paris.

Mr. Dillon will make his appearance at Drury Lane on the 15th of October, in a four-act drama, on which Mr. Bayle Bernard is now engaged.

An historical opera called "Zrinyi" has been given at Pesth with great success. The composer is Chevalier August von Adelberg.

Mr. W. Brough has written a burlesque for the Queen's Theatre.

Signora Ristori with her company reached Milan from New-York on the 12th of July. She is expected in Naples, where she generally passes the Summer months. The journey from New-York to Milan was performed in sixteen days.

Mr. Byron's new play of "John Denman's Debt" was announced for its first representation at the Holborn Theatre, on the 1st of August.

Mr. Boucicault's new drama for the Princess' Theatre has been re-named "After Dark."

The *Court Journal* of July 25, in speaking of Mr. W. Harrison, who was formerly well known in this country in connection with an English opera troupe, says:

"A complimentary benefit to Mr. W. Harrison is arranged to take place on Monday next, at Covent Garden Theatre, under very distinguished patronage. It may be fairly said of Mr. Harrison that he has done more than any other living man for the cause of English opera, and in his attempts to found it a home has impoverished himself, and now that he is afflicted with severe illness, he stands in need of this tribute to his talents as a manager and his worth as a man. Earnestly Mr. Harrison worked in what proved to be a disastrous cause, and we sincerely hope that the public, remembering his past zeal and energy, will rally in strong force on Monday next, and prove their appreciation of his services in the advancement of the lyric art in this country."

Patti is positively, and this time officially, announced for marriage. The following is an abstract from the banns placarded at the mayoralty of the first arrondissement:

"M. Louis Sebastien Henri de Roger de Cahuzac Marquis de Caux, son of the Count and Demoiselle Huget de Varange, now the wife of the Duke de Valmy, and Mlle. Adele-Jeanne-Marie Patti, *propriétaire*, daughter of M. Salvatore Patti and Catherina Brioza, *rentiers*."

A new operetta, entitled "Saved by a Song," is said to be in preparation at the Princess' Theatre. Mr. R. H. Addison is the author of the libretto, and Mr. E. J. Loder the composer of the music. Miss Rebecca Isaacs is engaged to sustain the principal part.

Galignani gives the following list of salaries paid to artists:

"Dupuis, (Variétés,) 30,000f.; Paulin Menier, (Gaieté,) 24,000f.; Geoffroy, (Palais Royal,) 25,000f.; Brasseur, (Palais Royal,) 24,000f.; Perez Gill, (Palais Royal,) 14,000f.; Hyacinthe, 14,000f.; Clement-Just, (Ambigu,) 12,000f.; Raynard, (Châtelet,) 24,000f.; Alphonsine, (Palais Royal,) 18,000f.; Dumaine, (Gaieté,) 20,000f.; Lacressonniere, (Gaieté,) 12,000f.; Felix, (Vaudeville,) 18,000f.; Desire, (Bouffes,) 24,000f.; Grenier, (Variétés,) 10,000f.; Lasouche, (Palais Royal,) 6,000f.; Lheritier, (Palais Royal,) 8,000f.

The Commission of the French Corps Législatif, in its report of the Budget, has proposed that the annual subvention of 100,000f. for some years enjoyed by the Theatre Lyrique, of Paris, be suppressed.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Second and Third Days' Proceedings—Prof. J. H. Raymond on Female Education—Discussion of other Topics.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

The first paper read to-day was on the department of mixed mathematics in the College of the City of New-York, by Prof. John A. Nichols. It showed what had been done in that college for those studies which depend upon the mathematics mixed with a variable element, in its application to human affairs, such as architecture, bridge-building, and general mechanics, and the speaker pressed the claims of this branch of knowledge upon all teachers.

The next essay was by President John H. Raymond, of Vassar College, on Liberal Education for Women. Liberal education must be comprehensive, scientific and careful. The student must be methodical, and versed in the knowledge of the reasons for his belief. Liberal education should be harmonious, and for this purpose an early training is essential. The canons of a true education forbid haste, and instruction should, therefore, begin early. Much must be excluded, as well as much embraced, and real value is as much attained by one as the other. The school that gives this should be endowed, for liberal education is not governed by the laws of supply and demand, and if left to these rules alone our highest civilization would perish from the face of the earth. Why should not our daughters share in the advantages of these schools? Until the present day no woman could gain extended knowledge from our colleges, and all of them are firm in a refusal to admit them. We have, it is true, our female seminaries, but they do not fulfill this want. They are unendowed and have not sufficient funds. Mrs. Willard inaugurated the first of these schools in the State, devised on a plan which met the commendation of DeWitt Clinton, then Governor, and an appropriation of $5,000 was proposed but never granted. No such sum has ever since been thought of, nor has any woman's school ever received a substantial benefaction from the commonwealth. The plan by which Mrs. Willard, who had enjoyed no advantages as a graduate, drew up rules for the government of her school, is admirable, proving that there is no natural inequality between the sexes; and this plan was one which could not have been made by one out of a hundred of collegians. Such is the only appropriation ever thought of for a female school. The Regents had fixed the sum for the endowment of a college at $130,000, but how do the girls' seminaries compare with this? Only two in the State have a sum of over $15,000 or $20,000 over their debts. Those two are the Packer Institute and a school at Buffalo. This lack of endowment means ill-paid Professors, insufficient apparatus and poor buildings. No finished education can be gained with these. Look at the difference between the education of a girl and a boy, after they have each reached the age of fifteen. She has only four years to go through those studies which are acquired by a boy in six or seven, or she may even be withdrawn before she has been in the school a year or two. Young ladies toil for their diplomas, and gain them by hard studies at their seminaries, and when they leave school their friends fondly hope that they have acquired a finished education. It is not true. Their education is not complete in a high sense, as may easily be ascertained by an examination three months or three years afterward. The very studies which she has followed confuse her, and become an undistinguished mass in her mind, for there was no proper harmony. She has learned them memoriter, although not in the most objectionable sense, but she has had no opportunity to assimilate them to her mind. No time for thought is allowed, and such a course is essentially vicious. Due time must be allowed and care taken not to crowd too much on the mind. President Raymond proceeded to show the hopes of the friends of women in the future and the progress that had been made in the past.

Some of the views of Dr. Raymond were dissented from by Principal Graves, and agreed to by Principal Flack. The latter gentleman thought it the duty of the State to endow colleges for female education as well as for male.

Rev. Joseph E. King, of Fort Edward, regarded the endowment of Vassar College as wholly insufficient—as holding a cup to the lips of the student, but the cup of Tantalus, from which no one can drink.

Regent Hall inquired what was the actual amount which Vassar College had been given apart from the property invested in buildings and real estate?

President Raymond could not say.

Dr. Mansfield, of Nyack, claimed that, as we had already endowed colleges in the State, such as Columbia, Hamilton and Union, the same instruction should be given to ladies in these places as to gentlemen. There was no good reason for separating them.

Dr. Luckey gave an example of just such a mixed college in the Western part of the State, some thirty years ago.

Prof. Upson, from the Committee on the Military Role of Honor, said that they were not prepared to make a report. The Committee were given further time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Prof. Upson moved that three additional members be appointed to the Committee on the Military Roll of Honor. Adopted.

Prof. Clark, of Canandaigua, made an inquiry of Dr. Woolworth, as to the efficiency of the academic examinations by the Regents, and was replied to that they were as correct as it was possible to make them with their present facilities. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent collusion.

Dr. King testified as to the good effects of the examination, and thought they were in general honorably conducted.

Principal Diefendorf inquired whether some measure could not be devised by which tuition in academies can be made free.

Without concluding the discussion the Convention took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The report of the Committee on a suitable course of study and appropriate testimonials for females in the higher institutions of the State, was taken up. It recommends a uniform course of study for the academies, including algebra, Latin, grammar, history, physical geography, physiology, study of the Bible, exercises in composition and elocution, geometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, trigonometry, rhetoric, botany, evidences of Christianity, astronomy, geology, political economy, and several other studies. It does not include modern languages, or painting and music. It does not deem them unimportant, but would make them optional. Appropriate testimonials are to be given to the successful graduates.

Hon. Erastus C. Benedict made an explanation of the action of the Committee.

Mr. Flack, of Claverack, made some remarks on the desire and necessity for granting of degrees to ladies, and contrasting the chartered schools of England with our academies. The question was then postponed until the next morning.

Prof. Anderson, of Rochester University, then delivered an eulogy upon Chester Dewey, LL. D., of Rochester. His high qualities as a scientific man were duly remarked, and his christian character, gentleness of disposition, and general acquirements were honorably spoken of.

Hon. Erastus C. Benedict followed, speaking of a friendship that had continued some fifty years, and was followed by Hon. Mr. Hoyt, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and by Drs. Woolworth and Wilson.

At adjournment, the Convention were requested to pay their respects to the Chancellor in the State Library, where refreshments were spread on ample tables. Gov. Fenton and several members of his staff were present. No speeches were made, thus escaping an infliction common to such gatherings; but the company amused themselves with looking at the typographical and other curiosities of the Library, among which may be mentioned the Andre and Arnold letters, the original draft of the emancipation proclamation, the Charter of New-York as a colony, Hakluyt's Voyages and those of De Bry, with many books printed before the year 1500. At a late hour the company broke up.

Third Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 6.

MORNING SESSION.

The Committee on suitable testimonials for women who have completed a course of study made a report asking for diplomas to be given to them like those for men, and it was so adopted, after a verbal amendment by President Raymond.

Principal Flack made a report on written examinations in the higher English branches and the classics.

The next paper was by Prof. Daniel S. Martin, of Rutgers Female College, on the condition and preservation of the historical monuments and memorials of the State of New-York.

Resolutions were offered by Daniel J. Pratt, assistant secretary, declaring that it is our duty to preserve the memorials of our State, which were adopted, after a little discussion by Dr. Anderson and Gulian C. Verplanck, and others.

Principal Noah T. Clarke, of Canandaigua Academy, gave a history of the progress of departments for giving instruction to teachers in academies, tracing its beginning from the recommendations of Gov. De Witt Clinton, and saying that these academies now did better work than ever before.

Dr. Woolworth, in remarking on the paper, made some statements respecting the value of the work of the academies. Normal schools could not obviate the necessity of academies conducting teachers' classes.

Prof. Otis H. Robinson, of the University of Rochester, read an essay on the method of studying and teaching mathematics.

His paper was discussed briefly by Prof. Martin, of New-York, and President Anderson, of Rochester, who dwelt on the importance of metaphysical and historical studies in elucidating the mathematics.

Memorials of several gentlemen connected with instruction who had died during the year were read. Among them were those of Col. Phineas Staunton, of Ingham University; Dr. M. M. Marsh, of Rutgers Female College, and Prof. John F. Richardson, of the University of Rochester. At the request of the Convocation, Senator Ira Harris will prepare a sketch of Prof. Amos Dean, of Albany, and President Raymond will cause a suitable memorial of the life of Matthew Vassar to be written.

Hon. Henry Barnard, United States Commissioner of Education being called upon, made a few remarks on education in the United States and elsewhere. While advocating no change for the sake of change or of imitating foreign customs, he yet would have us closely watch the proceedings of other lands. Much might be learned from them. He gave an account of the difficulties under which the department had labored.

Several Committees were appointed.

Dr. Van Rensselaer offered a resolution respecting Fort Niagara. The remains of the earthworks of that fortification were still visible, and part of the battery of guns were in existence. He moved that the Legislature be memorialized respecting them, that photographs be taken, and that the guns be purchased for the State.

Prof. Benj. Martin offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, declaring the value of the Department of Education in Washington, and asking Congress to continue and strengthen it.

Then, after a few fitting words from the Chancellor, the meeting dissolved, and the members withdrew for their homes. Many, however, will attend the Institute of Instruction at Pittsfield, to be held for the remainder of the week.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Commencement—The Society of Religious Inquiry—Alumni Day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

A sail through the spacious waters of the Sound and a ride up the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, were a great relief to one worn down with the heat of the City and consumed with its cares. The copious rain of yesterday laid the dust and cooled the air, so as to make our journey pleasant, while nature seemed arrayed in robes of greater beauty than ever. A couple of hours delay at Springfield enabled us to take a hasty survey of that beautiful and thriving town. The extensive panorama from the cupola of the United States Armory will amply repay for a visit. This route possesses attractions which must commend it to the attention and patronage of the public. The whole distance teems with natural beauty and historic interest.

THE BACCALAUREATE.

The authorities and friends of the University of Vermont have been actively engaged during the present week in the festivities connected with the Sixty-fourth Annual Commencement. The Baccalaureate address of President Angell on Sunday afternoon called together a large audience in the White-street Congregational Church, where all the exercises of Commencement are held.

The introductory devotional exercises were performed by Rev. J. H. Worcester, D. D., and Rev. Prof. M. H. Buckham. President Angell delivered an able and interesting address on the power of Christian faith, showing it to be fruitful of the noblest human activity. In a happy and striking manner, the speaker showed the power of faith in imparting that determination of will, which is the great element of success in all kinds of action. All activity springs from faith. The speaker glanced at the remarkable fact that the greatest activity in the present day seems to be found among those with whom unbelief has become positive. This is not an age of faith, but of unbelieving scepticism. He exhorted his hearers to eschew this dry and hard philosophy, and adopt that faith which gives life. The speaker closed with an earnest and affectionate address to the graduating class, calculated to produce a lasting impression upon their minds. The evangelical and fervent tone of the address was the more observable, from the fact that President Angell is not a clergyman, but spoke as an instructor, having a warm interest in his pupils.

SOCIETY OF RELIGIOUS INQUIRY.

The anniversary of this Society was held on Monday evening, and awakened a good degree of popular interest. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. John Newman, D. D., of Poultney, Vt. The theme of the preacher was theology. He traced its history, its relations to other kinds of knowledge, and the obstructions to its progress. The speaker depicted Adam in his primitive mental condition, with his intellectual and moral system unshackled by passion, as the palmy day of theological knowledge. From the period of the Fall, the history of Christianity is the history of one continuous effort to regain that knowledge which had been lost. The speaker treated theology as theoretic and practical; this knowledge might be grouped under two heads—science and faith. The union of these is necessary, as without faith science is lifeless, and without science faith will degenerate into fanaticism. The speaker traced the history of systematic theology down to the present day, when science has almost driven faith from the Continent of Europe, while she retains some foothold in Great Britain and this country. A powerful obstruction to the spread of Christianity once was found in the scarcity of books; a present obstruction is found in the stereotyped views on the subject which have prevailed. Fear of persecution has led many to decline a consideration of its truths. The great obstruction at this time consists in the want of preparation to study the subject thoroughly. This requires a knowledge of all the sciences related to theology. This is the central science, and gives character to all the others. From their relation to it they derive all their consequence. In conclusion, the speaker enforced the duty of studying theology from its ennobling power, its tendency to strengthen the intellect and purify the heart. The sermon was listened to with interest.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA CELEBRATION.

Tuesday was mainly devoted to the interests of this Society. The annual meeting was held in Institute Hall at 10 o'clock. The public celebration of the Society, however, occurred at 3 o'clock P. M. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, of New-York, were upon the ground, and added great zest to the exercises. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the Society, Rev. E. H. Byington, of Windsor, Vt. Col. George G. Benedict, the President, then introduced Hon. J. W. Patterson, United States Senator from New-Hampshire, as the orator of the day. The speaker's theme was "Education in its relation to the Republic." After detailing somewhat generally the necessity of education, because it affects all the members of the community, the speaker said the necessity for this provision was not felt at the organization of the Government. Our fathers were a thoughtful, homogeneous and patriotic people. They could not foresee the vast immigration of ignorant and revolutionary population, the annexation of half-civilized peoples, and the uplifting of 4,000,000 of undisciplined slaves to citizenship. These render education a necessity. Yet in 1860, one-sixth part of our population was foreign, and one-tenth part could neither read nor write. Since 1860 800,000 foreign and 700,000 colored voters have been added to the lists, and less than one-sixth of these can read the ballots they deposit. When will this end? The speaker enforced the duty of education, and also pointed out some errors he would remedy. Knowledge should be more practical. Undue prominence is given to the dead languages and mathematics. He would cultivate the memory and the reasoning powers.

The address was marked by the speaker's characteristic vigor of thought, elegance of diction, and force of expression, and was listened to with deep interest for an hour and a half. Rev. Dr. Park, of Andover, Mass., was chosen orator, and Rev. Lewis Dimon, of Providence, R. I., substitute for next year.

In the evening a concert was given by the band to a large and appreciative audience. The proceeds will materially assist the students in meeting the expenses of this luxurious yet indispensable appendage to the Commencement.

THE ALUMNI DAY.

Wednesday has been devoted to the interests of the Alumni, and if the Alumni can be interested in the day, the arrangement will be considered a success. A stroll upon the ample and beautiful College grounds overlooking town and lake, hoary mountain ranges and deep retiring valleys, furnished pleasant occupation for the morning hour. A large number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed, with great interest, the skillful drill of the University boys in blue as they went through their evolutions, under the command of Capt. C. O. French. The introduction of military drill into our colleges will afford a wholesome exercise and discipline, and prepare our educated men to command the militia of their neighborhood in an emergency.

At 10:30 o'clock the Alumni and authorities of the College formed in procession, and, preceded by the band, moved to the church through the principal streets. The audience having been called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. Edwin Wheelock, of Cambridge, Vt. Hon. L. B. Englesby, President of the Alumni, introduced Hon. John A. Jameson, of Chicago, as the orator of the day.

Assuming that science and revelation both taught the fraternity of the human race, the speaker proceeded to an elaborate investigation of the possibility and practicability of the race being embraced under one universal Government. He exhibited clearly the imperfections in the code and practice of the law of nations—as being only applicable to the leading Christian nations—as containing no power of enforcement beyond the force of public opinion and the conscience of the parties. The evils of the present code are great. By it the weak are exposed to outrage from the strong. War furnishes the only medium of redress for injuries, and hence the earth must ever be desolated by its ravages, and a large part of the world's territory be given up to savages. The speaker detailed the efforts made to remove these evils by conquest and by voluntary confederation. All these attempts at unity had been fruitless, because they proceeded upon the doctrine of consent. The speaker believed it possible to devise a scheme of universal law which shall recognize the brotherhood of men which should secure to all the rights of religion, of free speech, free travel, and all those amenities which civilized nations accord one to another, and these civilized nations should enforce the recognition of these upon the barbarous peoples. Such a system would be right and just, even although it should rest upon force and not the consent of the parties. The speaker contended that the principle of Locke, that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, was a fallacy. Beside, we and all other nations exercise the right of governing all the people within our territory. We now have the right in conscience and law to govern the South. So the totality of mankind should govern the earth and tear up by force, if need, the evils which afflict the race. The vast populations and extended territory governed by Russia and China show the scheme to be feasible, and the changes in the modes of travel and the transmission of thought will render it easier in the future.

The positions of the address were novel, and awakened interest.

At the conclusion of the exercises the procession reformed and moved to the American Hotel, where the Alumni banquet was spread by mine hosts H. H. Howe & Co. The table was spread in good style, and was crowned with an abundance of the needful to satisfy the appetite. After full justice had been done to the good things, the President of the Alumni called for sentiments, which calls were responded to with great promptitude and interest.

President Angel alluded to the liberality of the Alumni in founding the Marsh Professorship. No Alumnus, however, who had given $1,000 need hope to be excused from future calls. Much has been and much still remains to be done. He hoped the Alumni would place in the chapel or library a tablet inscribed to the memory of those Alumni who fell in the service of the country. He asked the Alumni to exert their influence in favor of the University, which has been counted by many as dead or *moribund*. The life of a college consists in her sons, and after sixty-four years' life the sons of the University should commend her.

Hon. Mr. Jamieson expressed his earnest wishes for the good of the institution. He rejoiced in its efficiency and hoped that money, wealth and sons would be given to it.

Hon. A. C. Aldis, Ex-Consul to Nice, detailed his recollections of the old Professors now gone. He was glad to see so many young men here. He regretted, however, that so few of the Alumni were present, and adduced reasons why the Alumni should attend these Commencements. He, describing the distribution of prizes at the Sorbonne. The dignitaries of the French Empire were present, and he thought that our educated influential men should show themselves the friends of science.

J. S. D. Taylor, Esq., read a humorous poem, describing his response to the invitation to attend the dinner, which was received with great applause.

Prof. F. Benedict expressed his gratification at meeting his former associates and friends.

Rev. Horace Herrick, one of the corporators, spoke on behalf of the regenerated University, and thought there were great evidences of improvement.

Senator Patterson expressed his great pleasure in contemplating the splendid site of the University, which he counted could not be surpassed, and that she had given unmistakable indications of honorable and useful life. He rejoiced in the Brotherhood of Colleges and men of letters, and hence felt as much at home here as though in his own *Alma Mater*.

Hon. Wm. Higby, of California, described the conglomerated condition of society in that State, and the agreeable contrast presented now. Many of the sons of the University had helped to build it up. He thought the sons of the University should be here to greet each other and honor their *Alma Mater*. He also wished the leading men of Burlington would throw their influence around this University.

Prof. G. W. Benedict appreciated the apparent lack of interest on the part of the Alumni friends. There may be many reasons for this. He spoke of his recent visit, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, to Williams College. Although some of the class are living, yet he was the only one present. He detailed the infancy and trials of that college. When one of the Professors was despondent, he said to him Northeast colleges were not made to die, but to live! It has lived and prospered. When he came here there were no buildings, nor funds, nor students. Recitations were held in an old store, students were called to prayers by a horn, and afterward a bugle. He detailed the procurement of the bell which he went by for so long a time. He detailed his expedients to provide for the exigencies of the institution, and also his multiform labors in different Professorships, and other offices. He thought there was good blood in the University, and it would live and flourish. There is good genius in the institution, and it will show itself.

Hon. G. F. Edmunds, United States Senator, bid the Alumni exert their influence in the cause of education. He closed with the sentiment, "Liberty and education, one and inseparable."

Matt. Hale, Esq., thought the change in the University had produced an impression adverse to its classic reputation, and the Alumni needed to come here to have that misapprehension corrected.

Thus the hours flew by until it was needful to adjourn, and the assembly broke up after singing Old Hundred. S.

Chief Justice Chase.

A dispatch from Parkersburg, West Va., 6th inst., to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who arrived here last evening, presided, to-day, at the opening of the United States Court for the District of West Virginia. In his charge to the Grand Jury he referred to the fourteenth article of the Constitution, recently adopted, as being valid and entitled to support. He said that in order to suppress the rebellion it was necessary to create a large public debt, and that debt must be paid. Under the fourteenth article the faith of the nation was pledged to pay it. The Chief Justice therefore charged the jury that it was their duty to see that the revenue laws, providing for the payment of that debt, should be strictly enforced, and that the burden of the public debt should, as far as possible, be equally distributed among the people, and not paid by a few.

"It is understood that the Chief Justice has expressed himself as decidedly in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax."

The Indiana Germans for Grant and Colfax.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Register, Aug. 6.

The members of the German Grant and Colfax Club, of this city, erected a pole in front of Schuyler Colfax's residence on Wednesday evening last. Long before the hour appointed hundreds of our German fellow-citizens had congregated in the streets and about the grounds, and by the time operations commenced over one thousand people were assembled. The pole, which is the nicest yet erected in this city, was successfully elevated to its position without a single mishap. It is 120 feet long, straight as an arrow, and so nearly spliced that it looks as if it were in one single piece. The top of the pole is surmounted by a large gilt globe, and the streamer, which is thirty feet long, bears the names of Grant and Colfax in large German text. When in position the assemblage gave three hearty cheers for Grant and Colfax, while the South Bend Cornet Band played the "Red, White and Blue." Prof. W. G. Schroeder was then loudly called for, and made a stirring, patriotic speech in German. He was followed by John H. Harper and others in English, and at a late hour the assemblage adjourned.

An enthusiastic and well-attended meeting of the Club was held at the Republican Club Rooms on Tuesday night, Ulrich Foegley occupying the chair. The President stated that he had received a letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, which the Secretary, John Wagner, read to the Club as follows:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 31, 1868.

DEAR ULRICH: I cannot leave for the West without telling you how much gratified I was to find at my residence a beautiful pole raised, with the Stars and Stripes floating from it, and a streamer also, with GRANT and COLFAX upon it in German text. And the gratification was increased when I learned that it was the work of the "German Grant and Colfax Club of South Bend," of which you are the President, and that it was postponed till the evening before my return home to give me an agreeable surprise. I am glad to learn, too, that your Club already numbers 145 members, and is increasing at every meeting. For this evidence of their confidence and regard, and for the honor they conferred upon me by acting as an organized escort from the depot to the fair grounds yesterday, please tender them my most earnest thanks, and believe me, as always, your sincere friend,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

U. FOEGLEY, Esq.

The letter was received with great enthusiasm. Before the usual routine of business was gone through with, Col. Will Cumback, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor was announced, accompanied by Hon. John A. Hendricks, and was introduced to the meeting by the President. The Colonel was greeted with three rousing cheers. He then in a short address, that was well received, explained the issues of the campaign, and particularly urged our German fellow-citizens to take an active part in the coming contest, whereby they would not only do their duty, but would add to the general esteem in which the Germans are held by the intelligent American people. He said that the thinking voters saw that to cast their ballots with the Democratic Party was to vote for revolution; that the election of Seymour and Blair would resuscitate the questions of State rights, secession and slavery, which had been settled by the war, and that all the blood and treasure they cost would have been spent in vain. He had canvassed the State pretty thoroughly, and he could say that the prospects for a decisive Republican victory were growing brighter and brighter each day and hour, and he hoped this Fall to see Democracy buried in the same grave with Secession, State Rights and Slavery, and buried so deep that it could never be resurrected. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause. Remarks were made by several other gentlemen, and then Joseph Miller proposed that the Club pledge Col. Cumback a good round majority, and indorse it with three rousing cheers. Geo. Vinson moved to amend by including the whole ticket "from top to bottom." The amendment was accepted, and the cheers given with an earnestness that came from the heart. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Races—Fourth Day—Clara Clarita Wins the Selling Race, James A. Connolly the Three-mile Race and Stonewall Jackson the Dash Race.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The morning of the fourth day of the meeting opened ominously, for heavy clouds hung in the sky, and at intervals slight showers fell. It was thought, during the forenoon, that a postponement would be necessary, but the Executive of the Association decided that the races should come off at 12 o'clock M. Fortunately the rain held off, and the sport commenced at the time named. The attendance still continued very large, for every train brings a fresh influx of visitors to the Springs, and the races are an irresistible attraction to all. The Course was in fine order, and the sun broke out just as the start for the first race took place, but was again obscured in a few minutes. The success of the meeting may be judged from the fact that the receipts of the grand stand for admission, for the three days, amounted to $22,500, a sum considerably in excess of the entire receipts of any of the previous meetings.

THE SELLING RACE

was the first on the programme. It was for a purse of $300, for all ages, with the usual allowance of weight according to the price they were entered to be sold for. There were only two entries, Col. McDaniels' ch. f. *Spotted Fawn* and the Jerome Park stable ch. f. *Clara Clarita*, both entered to be sold for $600; the distance was one mile and a half. *Clara* was the favorite at $100 to $50, and she allowed the *Fawn* to take the lead for a quarter of a mile, when she went in front, and maintaining her lead throughout, won by two lengths, in 2:46¼.

FIRST RACE—Selling Race—One and a half miles, purse $300, for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500, (the highest price,) to carry their appropriate weights; those for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; those for $600, 14 pounds; those for $300, 21 pounds. The winner to be sold at auction, and the surplus to go to the Association.

The Jerome Park stables enters ch. f. Clara Clarita, 4 years, by imp. Lapidist, dam Madonna. To be sold at $600.......... 1

D. McDaniels enters ch. f. Spotted Fawn, 3 years, by Deucalion, dam by Commodore. To be sold for $600.......... 2

THE THREE-MILE DASH

was the second race, the entries for which were J. H. Fisher's b. c. *Pat Malloy*, three years, and J. Pennock's ch. c. *James A. Connolly*, four years. This was a very heavy betting race, as the Western turfmen staunchly stuck to *Pat Malloy*, while the Eastern men were equally true to *Connolly*, who had run such a great horse in the Saratoga Cup Race, won by *Lancaster* from him by a head only. *Pat Malloy* had a splendid record, for during this season's campaign, in which he has run at the Mobile, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago meetings, he has only met with one defeat. Still *Connolly* had slightly the call in the betting, bringing $400 to *Malloy's* $350. The latter carried four pounds overweight, and as the issue proved, in the opinions of good turf judges, this lost him the race. *Connolly* took the lead, and kept in front for half a mile, when *Pat Malloy* joined issue, and they ran past the stand locked together on the first mile in 1:48¼. *Malloy* kept slightly in front as they passed the quarter-pole, and opened a gap of a length along the backstretch, which he increased to two lengths on the third quarter, but *Connolly* came again on the homestretch, and as they passed the stand on the second mile in the very fast time of 3:37, they were head and head. *Malloy* now began to draw ahead, and opened a gap of two lengths at the quarter-pole and along the backstretch, and held this advantage past the half-mile pole, until they entered the homestretch. The extra weight now told on *Malloy*, and *Connolly* began to close upon him. As this distance they were head and head, but *Connolly* now shot past him and won a very fast run race, by two lengths, in 5:31½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,000; dash of three miles, for all ages.

I. W. Pennock enters ch. c. J. A. Connolly, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave.......... 1

John H. Davis enters b. c. Pat Malloy, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by Eclipse.......... 2

Time—First mile, 1:48¼; second mile, 3:37; third mile, 5:31½.

THE THIRD RACE

was the principal event of the day, and was a dash of a mile and three-quarters for a purse of $500. The entries were *Stonewall Jackson*, *Gilroy* and *Sundown*; the latter carrying 4 pounds overweight. The betting was *Stonewall*, $525; *Sundown*, $320, and *Gilroy* $320, and an immense amount of money was dependent on the race. *Sundown* made the running with *Stonewall* at his quarters, and *Gilroy* two lengths behind the latter; a position he never improved in the race. It was only when they came into the homestretch on the last mile that the momentous struggle commenced between *Stonewall Jackson* and *Sundown*, the former after a most brilliant finish, winning by half a length. Time, 3:13.

THIRD RACE—Purse $500; dash of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages.

Thos. G. Moore enters gr. h. Stonewall Jackson, 5 years, by Lightning, dam Edith.......... 1

Jno. H. Davis enters ch. c. Sundown, 3 years, by Uncle Vic, dam imp Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher.......... 2

J. Conlisk enters b. h. Gilroy, 6 years, by Lexington dam Magnolia.......... 3

Time—3:13.

The entries for the races on Monday are as follows: For the Sequel Stakes the probable starters are *General Duke*, *Boaster*, *Lizzie Rogers* and *Colossus*, filly. For the mile-heat race for beaten horses: *Morrissey*, *Viley* and *Gilroy*. For two-year olds race, three-quarters of a mile: *Bonnie Lass*, *Alta Vela*, *Inverglass*, *Invercauld*, *Number Four* and Morris' *Eclipse* bay filly. The betting on the latter race is: *Bonnie Lass*, $500; *Alta Vela*, $455; Mr. Morris' pair coupled, $250, and Cameron's pair, $255. A challenge has been offered by McConnel and Thompson to run their three-year-old colt *General Duke* against any three-year old in Mr. O'Fallon's stable, which includes *Banshee*, *Pat Malloy* and *Sundown*. Up to this time it has not been accepted.

Col. Eugene Hale, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Maine Fifth District, is a young man, a native of Androscoggin County. He acquired his legal education in Portland, and having established himself at Ellsworth, was elected County Attorney at the age of 21, and held that position till he was chosen to represent Ellsworth in the State Legislature Winter before last. He was again a member of the House last Winter, and greatly distinguished himself in the exciting debates on political questions which occurred in that body. In politics he is orthodox on every plank of the platform framed by the Chicago Convention, to which he was a delegate.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A lady can be seen at the Magnetic Healing Institute, No. 17 Great Jones-st., who was cured in one week of paralysis of years' standing. Cancer, consumption, &c., treated with equal success.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturer's price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing and Boiling done.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

COPELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ANNA LOUISE, only child of Palmer W. and Maria L. Copeland, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 1 Hoyt-st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHADBOURNE.—On Friday, Aug. 7, of convulsions, CARRIE MAINE, only daughter of Stephen W. and Martha F. Chadbourne, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 243 West 31st-st., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEVEREUX.—At Utica, on Saturday, Aug. 8, Mrs. MARY C. DEVEREUX, widow of John C. Devereux.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 1 P. M., from the Catholic Church, Paterson.

GRAY.—On Friday, Aug. 7, WILLIAM GRAY, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, John F. Gray, No. 90 Bayard-st., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEDWITH.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 6, after a protracted illness, AGNES T., the beloved wife of Thomas A. Ledwith, and daughter of Ann and the late Francis McGowan, aged 25 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 219 West 33d-st., on Monday morning, Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock, and from thence to St. Michael's Church, West 32d-st., near 9th-av., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RAE.—On Friday, Aug. 7, at his residence, Atlantic Hotel, Jersey City, N. J., JOHN B. RAE, aged 56 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the Caledonian Club and Thistle Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2½ P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, N. J.

☞ Newark, N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jedborough, Scotland, papers please copy.

STETSON.—At West Orange, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, MORTIMER, eldest son of Henry T. and Susan Stetson, deceased.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church on Sunday, Aug. 9, at 4 P. M.

SIMMONS.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, MARY LOUISE, infant daughter of Abbie Louise and Thomas H. B. Simmons.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her parents' residence, No. 200 West 46th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STEVENS.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM STENENS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 2 Rutherford-place, Stuyvesant-square.

THOMPSON.—On Friday evening, Aug. 7, of brain fever, EUGENE ALEXIS, only son of Charles P. and Cesarine D. Thompson, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 339 Bleecker st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Sunday,) Aug. 9.

☞ Boston and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

WHEELER.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 8, of typhoid fever, CLARA AVERY, wife of D. W. C. Wheeler, of this City.

Her funeral will take place at his residence, Centre-st., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Morris and Essex Railroad, Barclay-st., at 11:30 A. M. Remains removed to Warwick, N. Y., for burial.

WIBIRT.—On Friday, Aug. 7, MARY HALSTEAD, infant daughter of James S. and Hannah C. Wioirt, aged 7 months and 17 days.

Funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 123 East 50th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTRY, &c.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also old exchange papers. Price 50 cents per hundred.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector. Summer Services—Sundays—Holy Communion, 7 A. A., except on the last day of the month, then at 10½ A. M., also on Saints' Days at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M. Other Days—Morning Prayer 7 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.,) Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—LARGE Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of the New-York Hotel. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, is to preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Free seats. Special attention to strangers, who are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; EVENING at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Services every Sabbath without interruption through the Summer.

THE ADVENT CHURCH, OF BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, will meet in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY and for the future. Preaching on Sunday by Dr. L. S. LUDINGTON, of New-Britain. Elder J. V. HIMES will preach on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—The Right Reverend the Bishop of New-Jersey will (D. V.) administer the holy rite of confirmation in this church, on MORDAY MORNING next. Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—DR. J. M. HOWE, of Passaic, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. BOWMAN, of the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South, at 7¾ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

TENT PREACHING.—RELIGIOUS SERvices in the City Mission Tent, in 5th-av., near 72d-st., opposite the Central Park, every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Speaking by ministers and laymen. Several addresses may be expected.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—CHAPEL corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor—will be open every LORD'S DAY in August. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Bible Class 9 A. M. Sunday School 2½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.—THIS church will continue open. The Rector, Rev Dr. GEER, will officiate on SUNDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Entrance on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.

REVEALED CONVERSIONS—"THE EUNUCH"—at the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry-sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

OLD TIME METHODISTS IN BROOKLYN.—"Break up your fallow ground"—Jer. iv., 3. Class and Prayer Meeting at Brother Joseph Mackey's residence every FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ P. M. Free to all.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Open-air service adjoining the church at 6 o'clock P. M. All welcome.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Grand: the Seventh Presbyterian Church uniting with them, will worship on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8¼ P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEO. THATCHER. Strangers made welcome.

STREET PREACHING.—REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach at the City Mission Stand, in Houston, near Columbia-st., SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—The Rector, Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

PROPHETIC PREACHING.—THE MESsenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Man of Sin and the Coming of Christ.*

REV. DR. MORAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA, is to preach in the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Aug. 9.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the late Pastor, Rev. Mr. LORD. Strangers invited.

REV. T. R. HOWLETT, OF WASHINGTON, D. C., will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—CORNER of Allen and Grand sts., New-York.—Preaching three times on SUNDAY by Elders J. K. BELLOWS and WILKINS. Come and hear the truth.

REV. MR. SLOTE WILL PREACH IN the Union Reformed Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 8th-av.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.—Orders by Post attended to. R. A. HUMPHREYS, No. 224 Grand-st., corner Bowery, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 8, 1868.

$415,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.. '62	114⅜	2,000	Mil. & St.P.1st M	93⅜
57,000	do	114⅜	20	Continental Bank.	102
27,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅝	10	do....bet. call	102¾
314,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C, '65	112¼	19	Bk. of Commerce..	120½
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅝	25	Park Bank	152
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	108⅜	15	Del. & Hud. C.	129
22,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	109¼	54	West.U.Tel	34⅛
20,000	5-20s, x C. '68	108⅞	100	do.....bet.call	34⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	102⅝	240	Union Nav..b. call	27½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62¼	100	Quicksilver	22
10,000	do....bet. call	62½	8	Pacific Mail	102⅛
1,000	Tenn.St.6s. x. c. bet. call	63⅜	100	do	102⅝
10,000	N. Car. 6s. new	71	10	do	103
27,000	N. C. St. 6s., x.c. bet. call	72	100	Boston W. P.	16
7,000	Jersey C. W. L., bet. call	93⅜	100	Erie R.	58⅜
2,000	Brook. 6s' W. L.	96	200	do......2d call	58⅝
10,000	Mo. St. 6s,2d call	93¼	100	Erie R. Pf...bet.c.	68
2,000	Erie 1st M	104	100	Mich.S. & N. I.	86⅛
6,000	Erie 3d M	98⅝	40	do	86⅝
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	83	100	do..2d call.b30	86
2,000	Chi. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs	92	50	Panama R	340
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d.s10	83⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	88⅛
5,000	do	83⅛	65	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	81¼
2,000	Tol.& W. E. Bs..	72¾	100	do	81½
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101¼	100	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	100
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	89¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	111⅜
			50	do....bet. call	111½
			100	Mil. & St. P.....s30	75
			100	do	75
			500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82¼
			500	do......b60	82⅞
			125	New-Jersey C. R..	120⅜
			300	P. F. W. & C.	109¼
			100	O. & Miss. R.	29⅜
			100	do	29½
			1000	do.....bet. call	29¼

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	115⅝	11,000	5-20s, ex C., '68..	109
40,000	5-20s, C, '62	114⅝	10,000	U. S. 5s.'71, R.	126
500	5-20s, C, '64	110⅝	100,000	U.S. 5s., 10-40s., C.	108⅝
246,000	5-20s, C, '65	112⅜			
10,000	5-20s, C. '67	108⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn.St.6s.new	62⅜	100	P., Ft. W.& C.	109⅜
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26½	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅝
200	Amer. Ex......s60	44	500	do	29½
260	do	45	100	do.....s30	29⅜
300	Pac. Mail	102⅛	50	M. S. & N. I.	86
200	do	102⅝	300	do	86¼
200	do	102¾	100	Clev. & Pitts	88½
400	N. Y. Cen	131	200	Clev. & Tol. R....s5	102
500	do	130⅞	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	111⅞
100	Erie R	58¾	900	Chi. & N. W. R.	82⅜
100	do	58⅝	200	do	82¼
200	Reading R	91⅞	100	do.....b10	82⅜
100	Hud. R.	137½	200	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	82
600	Mil. & St. P.	75			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Tenn.6s.new	62¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅛
10,000	do.....b15	62⅝	100	do....s10	109⅛
10,000	do....b3	62½	100	do....b3	109¼
200	Pacific Mail	103⅛	100	Ohio & M. R......c	29⅜
400	do.....b10	103	100	Mar. Pref.	8
100	do	103	100	M. So. & N. I.	86¼
100	do.....s60	102	100	do....s15	86⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	34⅝	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	111¾
300	N. Y. Cen	130⅞	200	do	111⅞
100	do....b10	131	100	do....b15	112
500	do....b3	131	100	do.....c	111⅞
100	do.....s10	130⅞	300	do....b3	112
800	Erie R.	59	200	Chi. & N.W.	82¼
100	do....b10	59⅛	100	do....b10	82¼
200	do.....c	59	200	do	82⅛
100	do.....s5	59	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅞
100	Erie Pref.	68	800	Bost., Hart.& E.	21
400	Reading R.	92			

SATURDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened with some show of recovery from the decline of Friday afternoon, but after 147½@147⅝ ℘ cent. was made by the sellers, the price fell back to 147¼@147@146⅞ ℘ cent.; returning at a later hour to 147¼ ℘ cent., the last quotation of Friday night. Still later the price was 147 ℘ cent. The market was influenced, in a measure, by the favorable Cable quotations for United States 5-20s in Frankfort and London, and the continued free purchases of these Bonds for transmission abroad in our own market. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room had also to combat the effect of the Treasury report of $83,500,000 Gold on hand, of which $61,000,000 was in the ownership of the Government on First of August. The Customs demand for Gold for the week is $2,549,000. The amount of Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury $414,000. The shipments by the steamers of the day amount to $1,523,592, making the Export of the whole week $2,896,532, of which two millions American Gold Coin was sent on account of the Alaska draft of $7,200,000. The remainder of this sum shows in the present Weekly Bank averages a gain of $4,281,690 in Gold and $3,611,625 in the general Deposit line. The Loans increase $444,219, and the Greenbacks increase $413,487.

Exchange on London closed irregular, 109⅞@109⅝ for 60-day Bills, the rate being determined by the anxiety of the drawers to sell; the supply of Bills being large and in great variety. Short-sight Bills have been done as low as 109½@109⅝ ℘ cent., although the standard quotation is nominally 110¼@110⅜ ℘ cent., and offers are made to transfer Money in London by Cable at 109⅞@110 ℘ cent. a day in advance of its employment here. These are the cheapest terms made for several months past, and grew out of the double consideration of heavy purchases of the United States Bonds and the high price of Gold, which lessens their cost as laid down in London or Frankfort.

The Public Funds were active for the 5-20s of 1862, large sums being taken at 114⅞ ℘ cent., and also for May and November 5-20s of 1865, at 112⅜@112⅝ ℘ cent. The 1864s, May and November, continue neglected, although relatively the cheapest of the Bonds, paying their next coupon in November. The 5 ℘ cents 10-40s are active at 109⅛@109¼@109⅜. The last sales, $100,000, were printed by mistake on the official Board list at 108⅜, in place of 109⅜. The January and July 5-20s of 1865-7-8 slightly improved at the close of the day, and we may add a large amount of business is doing in nearly all the Public Funds not reported on the Stock Exchange lists. The market left off firm, though free from excitement. There was not much change from Friday in the Border State Bonds. In Pacific Mail stocks there was quite an upward movement from 102½ to 104½ ℘ cent., without any other cause being assigned for the advance than that it is one of the customary periodical "turns" in this stock made by one or two prominent Brokers. In the present instance it is pretended that the rival parties in the steamship interest are already marshaling their strength for the November annual election in the Pacific Company. The Railway Share market was generally dull through the morning dealings, the sales small and prices fluctuating but slightly. In the afternoon New York Central fell below 130 ℘ cent., after selling at 131¼@131½ ℘ cent. Erie moved between 58¾@59¼ ℘ cent., closing about 58⅞ ℘ cent. The other quotations at 3:30 P. M., when the Long Room of the Stock Exchange closed, will be found below:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	147¼	147
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	62	62½
Virginia Bonds, old	54½	54½
Missouri Bonds	93	93¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	71½	71½
New-York Central	131¼	130
Erie Railway	58¾	58⅞
Reading Railway	91⅞	91¾
Chicago and Rock Island	112	111⅞
Northwest Common	82¼	82
Northwest Preferred	81⅞	82
Michigan Southern	86¼	86
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅜	109⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88¼	88
Pacific Mail Company	102½	104¼
St. Paul Preferred	82	82½
St. Paul Common	76	74¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅝	5 ℘ cent., reg.. 1871	126
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	120
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅝	End coup., 1874	115
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅝	10-40 reg	105¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	109⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅝	6's Currency	102½
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅜	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅜
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	102⅝	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	102	Illinois war loan	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	92⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c. [illegible]	92¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	62⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s, new bds	52½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	95	Georgia 6s	78
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	72
Illinois Canal bds, 1860	99⅜	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	93⅛
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1860	99⅜	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	92⅝
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862	99⅝	California 7s	133

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Shoe and Leather	120
Manhattan	145	Corn Exchange	126
Merchants'	121	Continental	102½
America	142	Importers' & Trad's	125
City	195	Park	152
State of New-York	115	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Commerce	120⅛	Central National	107⅛
Chatham	145	First National	215
Bank of the Republic	120	Fourth National	104⅜
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	109⅛
East River	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.1883	96	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	93	Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	72⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7's.con.1876	125	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	125	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 1st M.. Ex.	104	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅞
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880	93	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89⅜
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888	89	Clev. & Tol. S F.	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie.1st'77	94½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Hud.R.7s,1st M.. '69-70.	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R.7s.2d M.S.F.'85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch.3d M.	92
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	112½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s,'82	114½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Chi.B.& Q.8 ℘ c.1st M.	110½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	120	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.8s.	101
Alton & T. H. inc.	83	Mil. & St.Paul 1st 7 3-10.	95
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext..	90⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90

The following are the last Quarterly Returns of the Boston and Philadelphia National Banks to the Department at Washington:

	Boston.	Philadelphia.
Loans and discounts	$65,891,630	$36,294,900
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	29,376,350	13,000,000
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	1,850,000	2,035,000
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	3,570,300	1,998,250
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	455,600	1,531,122
Due from National Banks	11,394,338	5,446,789
Due from other banks and bankers	290,109	614,371
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,292,814	1,475 857
Current expenses	316,059	129,032
Premiums	69,263	154,224
Checks and other cash items	6,182,953	7,102,691
Bills of National Banks	1,641,854	696,115
Bills of other banks	2,772	15,810
Specie	2,261,301	233,714
Fractional currency	144,171	150,026
Legal-tender notes	9,354,456	10,118,245
Compound-interest notes	1,926,450	1,488,206
Three ℘ cent. certificates	4,490.000	5,180,000
Total	$140,510,444	$87,671,351
Capital stock	$42,750,000	$16,517,150
Surplus fund	7,932,534	5,903,368
Undivided profits	3,474,433	1,322,285
National Bank notes outstanding	25,589,549	10,994,005
State Bank notes outstanding	177,238	102,878
Individual deposits	43,768,538	44,528,577
United States deposits	999,807	1,188,737
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	31	.....
Due to National Banks	14,549,729	6,168,059
Due to other banks and bankers	1,268,583	946,290
Total	$140,510,444	$87,671,351

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,006,704 89; payments, $2,279,101 05; balance, $78,988,272 50. The receipts include for Customs, $224,000; for Gold Notes, $267,000.

The following are the particulars of the Specie Export of the week:

Aug. 1—Steamship Pennsylvania, Liverpool, Gold Bars	$47,000
Aug. 4—Steamship Allamannia, Hamburg, Gold and Silver Bars	78,260
Aug. 4—Steamship Allamannia, Hamburg, Gold and Silver Coin	18,240
Aug. 4—Bark Commodore Dupont, Buenos Ayres, Spanish Doubloons	6,240
Aug. 5—Steamship Australasian, Liverpool, American Gold	1,000,000
Aug. 6—Brig Fred Clarke, St. Thomas, American Gold	15,000
Aug. 6—Steamship Weser, Bremen, Foreign Silver	1,200
Aug. 6—Steamship Missouri, Havana, Spanish Doubloons	207,000
Aug. 8—Steamship St. Laurent, Havre, Silver Bars	245,260
Aug. 8—Steamship St. Laurent, Havre, Foreign Gold	12,200
Aug. 8—Steamship City of London, Liverpool, American Gold	1,000,000
Aug. 8—Steamship City of London, Liverpool, Gold Bars	164,685
Aug. 8—Steamship City of London, Liverpool, British Gold	24,447
Aug. 8—Steamship Louisiana, Liverpool, Gold Bars	77,000
Total	$2,896,532

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 7, 1868, was $3[illegible]11,930.

The following resolutions in regard to the Public Debt of North Carolina, have been adopted by the Legislature of the State, now in session:

RESOLUTIONS requiring the resumption of payment of interest on the public debt:

Whereas, By the sixth section of the Declaration of Rights it is declared that,

"To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned." And,

Whereas, By the fourth section of Article V. of the Constitution, it is enjoined that,

"The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt." And,

Whereas, After full discussion of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution, and careful deliberation thereon by the people, the said Constitution was ratified by a very large majority. And,

Whereas, The members of this General Assembly did, before taking their seats, make oath to support and maintain the Constitution of the State, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and thereby as well as by the obligations resting on all good citizens to obey the supreme law of the land, became solemnly bound to carry into effect the above recited provisions of the Declaration of Rights and of the Constitution. And,

Whereas, The material interests, as well as the honor and good fame of the State, once so universally acknowledged, the credit and character of our citizens, and the needs of our great uncompleted railways, require that the obligation thus imposed on and voluntarily assumed by the General Assembly shall no longer be deferred of execution;

Therefore, the General Assembly of North Carolina do resolve, That the interest on the debt of the State, including bonds, dated before May 20, 1861, and since May 20, 1865, whether the latter were or shall be issued under authority of the late provisional or present permanent Government, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1869, shall be duly paid in cash, and the punctual payment of said interest at the times and places agreed on, shall be continued without default thereafter.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance report a bill as soon as practicable, to carry out the principles of these resolutions by taxation and otherwise.

A bill pursuant to the above instructions passed the Lower House of the Legislature today—yeas 57, nays 7.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.

Henry Robinson and John Burnett, the former Captain and the latter first mate of the packet-ship *Columbia*, were charged with having cruelly treated a seaman named Henry Gunther, during the last voyage from Liverpool to this port, the result of the ill-usage being the death of the victim.

The affidavit of *Theodore Kohn*, passengers' cook, is as follows: The *Columbia* left Liverpool on the 27th of last November, arriving in New-York on the 8th of February; I was standing in the galley the day before sailing, and saw Gunther, whose name I did not then know, but who was afterward nicknamed "Louse," come on board with some six other sailors; on the day of sailing Gunther, while engaged in hauling the vessel out, was kicked in the back by one of the crew, Alexander Burns, while the first mate, John Burnett, stood by, and said to Burns, "Give it to the bloody robber;" one evening, about two days after sailing, I saw Gunther on watch, and spoke to him; he informed me in German that his name was Gunther, and cautioned me against speaking to him, as he would be punished if detected speaking to any one; after that, and up to the time of the death of Gunther, he was repeatedly and violently beaten, struck and kicked by Burns and a sailor called "Johnny," in the presence of the Captain and officers of the vessel; none of the officers ever interfered to protect Gunther, but often incited Burns and "Johnny" to kick and beat him; on one occasion during the voyage one of the sailors cut Gunther's hair very close, and then Burns, in the presence of the first mate, ordered one of the sailors to strike Gunther on the head with a large belaying pin whenever he should see a louse; Gunther was beat in this manner until blood flowed from his nose and face, and whenever he put up his hands to protect his head, they were violently struck until they were greatly swollen and bruised; about the latter part of December, I believe, Gunther was deprived of his senses by reason of the severe treatment he had received, and that, while in that state, he attempted to cut his throat; my attention was attracted one day by sounds of voices in the forecastle, and I was told that Gunther had cut his throat; some sailors brought Gunther out of the forecastle, and took him to the poop; I saw that Gunther's throat was cut under one ear, and that a plaster had been put on; the next day the first mate said to Gunther "So you tried to cut your throat—tried to kill yourself, eh? Why didn't you jump overboard, if you wanted to kill yourself? Why don't you answer? You don't want to answer? Well, I can kill you fast enough;" Gunther made no answer to this; the first mate thereupon picked up a large piece of wood, which had been broken from the bulwarks, and violently struck Gunther on or about the head, and broke his nose in knocking him down on the deck, where he lay covered with blood and unable to walk; the first mate then said to him, "Now, you go and wash," but when the first mate realized the state Gunther was in he sent some one to wash him; a short time afterward Gunther died, and I believe he died from the effects of the cruel and inhuman treatment which he received.

Robinson was arrested on Friday and afterward permitted to go at large upon his own recognizance until Monday at noon, at which time an examination will be had. It is hoped that by that time Burnett will also have been arrested.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 8.

By Judge Garvin.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

James H. Fay, Administrator, &c., *vs.* James F. Pendergast et al.

Israel Elias *vs.* Benjamin Sherman.

Wm. Campbell *vs.* Chas. J. Esmes et al.

Elias J. Pattison *vs.* Benjamin Bailey; motion granted without costs.

Wm. Hills *vs.* Wm. J. Ree et al.

John L. Weiler *vs.* John H. Lound et al.

Howard Schaeffer *vs.* Charles E. Hauseman et al.

Samuel B. Demming *vs.* Benjamin Bailey.

Emil Von Schoening *vs.* Liebman Kohn; motion granted and proceedings dismissed.

Peter Peebles *vs.* Thomas Watson; motion dissolving partnership and appointing a receiver granted.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Julius A. Robinson *vs.* Charles E. Frey; motion denied with $7 costs.

In re the application of Jacob Best to be discharged; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

The following mentioned wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Richard W. Warrington, Keneton Winslow, Geo. Robertson, Eliza A. Ebbets, Jane McFarland, Samuel Curry, Barrow Burnett, Almira Newkirk.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of the following named deceased: Susan Chearens, John L. Roberts, Jr., Thomas Boak, Margaretta Bolster, Frederick Ericke, Sarah E. W. Nostrand, John McCarthy, Mary A. Moriarty, Patrick McDermott, Catherine Miller, Patrick Rafferty, Catharine Mary Schramm, John Lindermark, Patrick Donovan, Lorenz Gress, Maria Hoffman, Harriet Whitbeck, Bridget Fagan, Patrick Fitzgerald, Martha Halliday, James J. McGowan, Elizabeth Crocter, John Agnew, Louis Beanche, Charles H. Barney, John Mullins, Annie E. Brown, William H. Morgan, Francis E. Silvey, Rebecca Speckolsen, George Weeks. Guardians appointed: Michael Brady, guardian of Mary Brady and Julia Brady; Laura King, of Francis and Thomas Emory; Patrick Coleman, of Annie Elmore, Gertrude Kuphau, of Emilie Kuphau; James Pettit, of James and Jonn Lang; Catharine Smith, of John Dudgeon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Andrew Rottman, Jacob Rannofsky, Catharine Curley, Henry M. Rhine, Sherman S. Galpin and Mary Heymann, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Annie Rannofsky, Lena Rannofsky, John Rannofsky, Frederick Rannofsky and Julia Rannofsky were granted to John Rannofsky, their uncle; of Adeline C. Cambell and Alexander Cambell, to Alice Batchelar, their aunt; of Herman Binder, Lucia Binder and August Binder, to George Lorett; all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Revision of the State Organization—The Examining Board—Recent Changes and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Adjt.-Gen. MARVIN announces in General Orders No. 18 that the organization of the National Guard is established as follows:

Division Organization—One Major-General; one Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel and Chief of Staff; one Inspector, with rank of Colonel; one Engineer, with rank of Colonel; one Judge Advocate, with rank of Colonel; one Surgeon, with rank of Colonel; one Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; one Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; one Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; two Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Major; one Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain; two or more brigades.

Brigade Organization—One Brigadier-General, one Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Major and Chief of Staff; one Inspector, with rank of Major; one Engineer, with rank of Major; one Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major; one Surgeon, with rank of Major; one Ordnance Officer, with rank of Captain; one Quartermaster, with rank of Captain; one Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain; one Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain; one Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant; two or more regiments.

Regimental Organizations—Infantry—One Colonel; one Lieutenant-Colonel; one Major; one Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant; one Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant; one Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant; one Surgeon, with rank of Major; one Assistant-Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant; one Chaplain, with rank of Captain; one Sergeant-Major; one Quartermaster Sergeant; one Commissary Sergeant; one Hospital Steward; two principal musicians; ten companies. In addition to the regimental non-commissioned staff above provided, it shall be optional with the Regimental Commander to appoint two Sergeant standard bearers, as the same are now provided by law, but such officers cannot be mustered into the service of the United States. A regimental band, under command of a leader, may also be enlisted.

Company Organization—Infantry—One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, thirty to one hundred privates. It will be optional with company commandants to enroll one musician in addition to the two above stated, as the military code provides for three in each company, but only two can be mustered into the United States service; also, in case of muster into United States service, there will be allowed to each company two artificers and one wagoner. No officers in excess of those designated in these orders can be recognized.

The enlistment of all members of the National Guard, as provided by General Orders No. 23, of 1867, is strictly enjoined. Minors must not be enlisted except with consent of parents or guardians. The enlistment of aliens is prohibited. Foreigners who have declared on oath their intention to become citizens may be enrolled. The attention of all officers and members of the National Guard is directed to the provisions of law that the term of service shall be seven years, and that discharges can be granted only for physical disability or expiration of term of service. Surgeons will give certificates of disability only in cases where the causes are permanent, and disqualifying for active service.

The payment of fines or penalties for absence from company meetings, drills, parades and other assemblages, cannot in any sense be considered as a commutation for the actual service required of the officers and members of the National Guard. Whenever an officer or member shall have been absent from three consecutive meetings, drills or parades, without rendering a satisfactory excuse for such absence, either on account of illness of self or members of his family, or unavoidable absence from home, in addition to all fines and penalties imposed for such absence, the time from the date of the first absence to the date when the delinquent shall again report for duty at a company meeting or drill, shall not be allowed upon his term of enlistment; and the commandant of the company shall upon the descriptive books charge such time, giving dates, against such member, who will not be entitled to a discharge for expiration of term of service, until he shall have made good the time so lost and deducted, and shall have actually served the full term required by law.

Delinquent members will be *dropped from the rolls* in manner as follows: Whenever a member of any company shall have moved beyond the bounds of the State, or having been absent without leave and returned to and fined by sentence of Court-martial, and such sentence cannot be enforced on account of inability to find such member, and such sentence having been promulgated at least three months prior to the annual inspection and muster, then the names of such persons shall not be borne in place upon the first muster-roll succeeding such absence or sentence of court-martial; but such names shall be entered after the alphabetical list of privates, and opposite their names in the column of remarks shall be entered: "Dropped [May 20], removed from State," or "dropped [Feb. 9] cannot be found," as the case may be, and the date entered being that when the person last reported for duty. But no member shall be so dropped, except with the approval of the commandant of the regiment, to whom the company commandant shall, at least three weeks before the annual muster, report the names of persons liable to be dropped and the causes therefor, which report shall be returned with approval or disapproval within ten days after receipt. Members so dropped from the rolls shall not be included in the aggregate strength of the company or regiment as "absent," or aggregate, "present and absent." On muster rolls succeeding the first roll after such persons are dropped, their names shall not appear at all, except by order of the commandant of the regiment upon evidence that such members have voluntarily returned to duty and paid all fines and penalties due, or have been arrested and the sentence of Court-martial enforced, and in such case their names shall be entered in place on the next rolls thereafter, and opposite them, in the column of remarks, shall be entered "dropped [May 30, 1867,] taken up [April 11, 1868."] And similar entries shall be made on the company descriptive books at the time the order of the commandant of the regiment, directing the dropping or taking up, is received. Members, when dropped, shall be estimated as a "loss," and when taken up as a "gain." In addition to all fines and penalties imposed for absence, the term during which a person shall have been dropped from the rolls shall not be allowed upon his term of enlistment, but he shall serve such additional time as may be equal to the entire term during which he was dropped, in order to fulfil the conditions of his enlistment.

Members whose names are dropped from the rolls shall not be included in any company or regimental report or return of the strength of such company or regiment, but shall be separately reported as "dropped." Their names shall be continued on the descriptive books, with appropriate remarks, and they shall be considered as members of the National Guard to all intents and purposes, as provided by law, and subject to all legal liabilities as such. The process of dropping from the rolls is not in any sense a discharge, nor does it afford any relief from service or condonation of offences, but is to be considered simply as a purgation of the rolls by the temporary ommission of recreant members, in order to avoid a fallacious exhibit of the available strength of the command.

Commandants of regiments will be held responsible for the proper discharge of their duties, in approving the expulsion of members under section 161 of the Military Code. Such expulsion should only be approved when founded upon general bad character, unfitting the possessor for association with gentlemen, or base misconduct, and in the latter case only when the offence cannot be punished by action of a Court-martial. In all cases the cause for expulsion shall be given by the commandant of the regiment in general orders approving such expulsion, and copies of all such orders shall be transmitted to the Adjutant-General.

Transfers of members from one company to another in the same regiment must be approved by the commandants of each company and by the commandant of the regiment. If the transfer be from regiment to regiment in the same brigade, the further approval of the Commandant of the brigade will be required. If the transfer be made from brigade in the same division, or from division to division, the additional approval of the commandant of the division will be required.

In the transfer of men, the commandant of the company from which transferred shall furnish to the commandant of the company to which transferred a descriptive roll of the man or men transferred, which shall set forth the date of enlistment, and place where and by whom the date of muster into service, and place where and by whom mustered; the number of days by reason of being dropped from the rolls or for inexcusable absence, and such other records as may have been entered upon the descriptive books, and which abstract shall be entered upon the descriptive books of the company to which such man or men may be transferred.

Persons who have served the full term of enlistment, but voluntarily remain in service, are, when attentive and efficient, deserving of high regard for their unselfish devotion to the public interests; but when negligent and insubordinate, their example becomes doubly pernicious in its effects upon younger members, and they may be summarily discharged by the issue of a certificate of discharge for expiration of term of service by the commandant of the regiment, and without the application on their part, and which dismissal shall be published in regimental general orders.

Vacancies in the positions of non-commissioned officers of companies shall occur only upon the expiration of term of service of the incumbent, his death or discharge for physical disability, his promotion, or reduction to the ranks by the order of the commanding officer of the regiment or by sentence of court-martial; and any company by-law limiting the tenure of office by non-commissioned officers shall be void.

The field officers of each regiment shall constitute a board, which may examine into and decide upon the qualifications of any person holding or elected to position as a company non-commissioned officer, and if the decision of such board shall be adverse, the commanding officer of the regiment shall revoke or refuse to issue a warrant to such person, and an election shall be ordered to fill the vacancy.

The "first sergeant" of each company is the proper title of the orderly sergeant, who may be appointed to the duty by the Captain, from any of the sergeants in the company.

Company quartermaster-sergeants will be appointed from each company by the commandant of the Regiment, upon the recommendation of the company commandant. They shall have charge of all property in the possession of the company not issued to the members, and shall keep an accurate account of all property, whether issued to members or in store, and shall make such reports to the regimental quartermaster as he may require. They will sustain the same relations to companies as the regimental quartermaster-sergeant to the regiment, and to whom they will be subordinate. They will be under the orders of the company commandant in regard to all property in possession of the company or its members, and subject to the same provisions of law and regulations as the other sergeants. When necessary they will also act as company commissary-sergeants.

THE EXAMINING BOARD.

Adjt.-Gen. MARVIN announces in recent orders that at a meeting of the Military Examining Board, appointed by General Orders No. 16, current series, under the authority conferred by section 91, Military Code, as amended by chapter 651, laws of 1668, the following recommendations were made to the commander-in-chief, and confirmed:

That the following officers be permitted to resign their commissions within thirty days from the date of this order, or in case of their failure to do so, their positions shall be vacated: First Lieut. James M. Carmichael, Thirty-seventh Regiment. Second Lieut. Samuel J. Golassey, Ninth Regiment. Second Lieut. Joseph F. Swords, Ninth Regiment. That First Lieut. M. L. Hughes, of the Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade, be required to appear before the Board at its next session, he having furnished satisfactory reasons for his non-appearance at this meeting. That Second Lieut. Chas. A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment, is, in the opinion of the Board, unqualified for the office he holds, and it is recommended that his commission be vacated.

That the commissions of the following officers be vacated for disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in not appearing for examination, viz.: Capt. John Ertz, Fifth Regiment; Capt. William Morrison, Seventy-ninth Regiment; First Lieut. Frederick Buchner, Ninety-sixth Regiment; First Lieut. Louis Eller, Sixty-fifth Regiment; First Lieut. George Fraunenberger, Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade; Second Lieut. August Albrecnt, Ninety-sixth Regiment. The commissions of the above-named officers, and that of Second Lieut. Charles A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment, are hereby vacated, and they are dismissed the National Guard service.

THE FIFTH DIVISION.

It is announced that the counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester, are detached from the Second Division District of the National Guard, and will hereafter constitute a part of the Fifth Division, National Guard District. Commandants of brigades in said counties will hereafter report to Major-Gen. T. B. Gates, commanding Fifth Division National Guard. The County of Dutchess is detached from the Twenty-second Brigade District, and will hereafter constitute a part of the Eighth Brigade District National Guard. All National Guard organizations in said county will hereafter report to Brig.-Gen. George Beach, commanding Eighth Brigade National Guard, Catskill, N. Y.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

The arrangements for the proposed encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment are now complete, and Col. POST announces in recent orders that, in accordance with permission from General Headquarters, the command will encamp at Long Branch, N. J., for five days, commencing Aug. 12. Men desiring to participate will report at the Armory on Wednesday, the 12th inst., in full uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled and fatigue-caps suspended from the left button on the back of the jacket. Each man will come provided with at least one blanket. Assembly will be beaten at 8:30 A. M. Adjutant's call at 9:30 A. M. The non-commissioned staff, field music and band will report to the Adjutant in the large drill-room at 8:30 A. M. Field and staff will parade dismounted. The regiment will leave the Armory in Fourteenth-street and march to the foot of that street, where it will embark on the steamer *Jesse Hoyt*, which has been chartered for the occasion. The regiment will be armed with the Springfield musket instead of the Enfield rifle, which they have carried since their organization, and in future the former will be the arm of the regiment. During the past week the various companies have been drilling at the Armory in the manual of arms, the new arm requiring a slight modification of the manual in use by the command. The camp will be pitched in an open field near the Stetson House, where the men will take their meals, and the camp will be named "Camp Aspinwall," in honor of Gen. Aspinwall. Mr. Stetson will give a hop on Thursday evening, and the members of the Twenty-second will participate. On Saturday evening the regimental hop will take place. Five tickets for the hop on Saturday evening, 15th inst., will be issued to each member of the regiment on payment of his assessment for the encampment. The commanding officers of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, will detail one corporal each for the color guard during the encampment; and of Companies B and I one corporal each to act as markers. Details will report to the Adjutant in the large drill-room at 8:30 o'clock A. M., on the 12th instant.

White pantaloons having been added to the regimental bill of dress by vote of the Board of Officers, they will be permitted to be worn at the proposed hop on Saturday evening.

NEW COMMISSIONS.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Aug. 1:

Fourteenth Infantry.—Joseph H. Pendergast, Second Lieutenant, rank from June 25, 1868, *vice* Joseph G. G. Hyer, resigned.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Joseph H. Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel, rank from July 1, 1868, *vice* Harvey G. Eastman, resigned. Harmon Near, Captain, rank from June 26, 1868, *vice* Wm. J. Burnett, resigned. George H. Abbott, Captain, rank from July 8, 1868, *vice* S. R. Brown, resigned. George F. Palmier, First Lieutenant, rank from June 26, 1868, *vice* H. Near, promoted. Nicholas B. Hutton, Second Lieutenant, rank from June 26, 1868, *vice* George F. Palmier, promoted. Thomas S. Parker, Quartermaster, rank from June 25, 1868, *vice* J. H. Marshall, promoted.

Fifty-first Infantry—Wm. A. Stone, Adjutant, rank from July 22, 1868, *vice* George A. Ostrander, resigned. John Connelly, Captain, rank from July 11, 1868, *vice* J. Randall, promoted. Jeremiah Lamey, First Lieutenant, rank from July 11, 1868, *vice* John Connelly, promoted. John Muldoon, Second Lieutenant, rank from July 11, 1868, *vice* Lemey, promoted. John J. Philips, First Lieutenant, rank from July 13, 1868, *vice* C. C. Lott, resigned. Judson P. Crow, Second Lieutenant, rank from July 13, 1868, *vice* Remington, resigned.

RESIGNED.

The following resignations have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y., during the week ending Aug. 1, 1868:

Second Cavalry—Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Williamson, July 27, 1868.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Capt. Robert H. Voas, July 29, 1868.

Eighty-third Infantry—First Lieutenant James Shannon, July 27, 1868; Second Lieutenant John Van Deusen, July 27, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Brig.-Gen. Crooke, commanding the Second Division, has summoned several officers in that command to appear before a general court-martial to convene on the evening of September 1, at the Portland-avenue Arsenal, to answer for their absence from their commands on the parade of July 4. The following is the detail for the Court: President, Brig.-Gen. J. V. Meserole, commanding Eleventh Brigade; Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. James Jourdan, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry; Lieut.-Col. S. H. Farnham, Twenty-third Regiment Infantry; Major C. H. Murphy, Judge Advocate of Fifth Brigade, will act as Judge Advocate of the Court. Considerable doubt exists regarding the validity of these orders for court-martial.

In the Seventh Regiment, the resignation of Lieut. Howard Waldo has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged. Edward G. Arthur having been elected First Lieutenant, vice Burdick, resigned, will be obeyed accordingly.

In Company I, Sixth Regiment, Philip Wolff has been elected Second Lieutenant, *vice* Charles T. Taylor, resigned.

On dit, that the Seventh Regiment intends going on an excursion to Newport, R. I., at an early day.

The Webster Light Guard, or Company E, Twelfth Regiment, have been challenged to a competitive drill by Company B, of the Twenty-second; Company B, of the Thirty-seventh, and Company A, of the First Regiments. These drills will probably come off during the Fall.

Capt. E. Eunson, of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, has been brevetted Major by the President, for meritorious service during the war, while serving with the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers.

Company A, Hawkins Zouaves, intend paying a complimentary visit to Gov. Burnside, their former Corps Commander, and will assemble at their Armory on Monday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

The following appointments are announced in the Twenty-second Regiment: To be Quartermaster, *vice* Bunker, absent one year unexcused, Commissary W. C. Rogers; to be Commissary, Robert Pardoe, Jr. The following-named men have been expelled from Company G, for "habitual neglect of duty and nonpayment of dues and fines:" Privates R. C. Fessenden, Henry M. Fleming, Wilhelm Jung, John J. Rice, Henry P. Neels, Charles Breath, H. C. Clark, Charles T. Scribner, Melvin A. Gardner, M. L. S. Ball, Samuel W. Thomas.

The Sale of the Ship Montgomery and Her Cargo.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Aug. 6.

Yesterday Messrs. STREET BROTHERS & Co. sold at auction, as advertised, the ship *Montgomery* and her cargo, the latter bringing the following prices: 89 logs of hewn timber, measuring from 1,000 feet to 1,706 feet, averaging 1,158 feet, at $10 per thousand feet; 217 logs, measuring between 800 and 1,000 feet, at $8 per thousand feet; 95 logs, measuring between 700 and $800 feet, at $6 62½ per thousand feet; 58 logs, measuring between 500 and 700 feet, at $7 25 per thousand feet; 29 logs, measuring between 450 and 500 feet, at $6 50 per thousand feet; 71 logs sawed timber, from 9x9 to 14x14, 20 to 25 feet long, at $10 per thousand feet; 140 pieces 3-inch plank, 8 to 20 feet long, 347 piece 4-inch plank, 8 to 20 feet long, 18 pieces 5-inch plank, 18 to 20 feet long, at $12 12½ per thousand feet.

After the disposal of the cargo, the ship, her sails and all her tackle were put up and knocked down to the highest bidder for $3,600. All the purchases were made for cash.

PYROTECHNICS.

Another Illustration of the Wonderful Power of the English Language, from the Pen of Gen. John D. Freeman, of Mississippi.

Gen. JOHN D. FREEMAN, who fills the office of Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Mississippi, has written a letter to FRANKLIN SMITH, Esq., of Canton, in the same State, in which he expresses his deep regret that that gentleman, the representative man of the gallant Democracy of Madison County, lost sight of one of the most brilliant and inspiring political demonstrations man ever beheld—by which he means the late ratification meeting in Jackson. He then proceeds to tell him at length how much he lost by his absence, and a portion of his letter we quote:

THE PHENOMENA OF NATURE.

The evening was propitious and ominous in the extreme. At 5 o'clock the entire heavens were overcast as for a storm—the horizon was illumined with repeated displays of electric light,—now dashing upon the dense dark mass with all its burning and blazing brilliancy,—now retiring to its magazines of fire only to issue its vollies of thunderbolts and display all the grand artillery of the skies. A most copious and refreshing shower was the result,—all the Fauna and Flora of earth enjoyed the libation—the souls of grateful men were bowed to the earth and heartfelt devotions ascended to the Throne of Grace. At 6, old Sol, impatient of his apparent imprisonment, broke out in the western horizon with all the burning splendor of his Southern goings down. Two gorgeous rainbows now spanned the lofty arch of the eastern heavens, and gave promise to the world of to-day that the ancient covenants of God with his chosen people were again renewed. Thus closed the splendors of Day, and Night entered on her career of glory and gloom.

THE HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAN.

Now began the interesting political ovation to the Presidential candidates of the American Democracy—poor indeed in comparison with the phenomena of nature, but nevertheless a decided success among mortals. The State House—that magnificent architectural achievement—was illuminated in all its vast exterior. Every window in the city had its sparkling jets—while blazing torches and burning pools of flame met the eye in all the principal streets and avenues. Of course the toiling million were there in all their enthusiasm—delighted with all they saw, and flushed with all their hopes of the future.

ENTER MARSHAL GREEN.

Marshal GREEN in his beautiful phæton, surmounted with flags—like the Grand Marshal of France, surrounded with a troop of assistants—now appeared on the field and entered on the duty of forming the column. About an hour was occupied in this work, when, amid the booming of cannon, the explosion of rockets, and the loud huzzas of the multitude, the grand procession, in presence of large bodies of United States cavalry and infantry, commenced its novel, brilliant and exciting march through the city. Every house greeted its approach with shouts and illuminations. The great hive of humanity that swarmed and intermingled—marched and countermarched—rode, walked, ran and galloped—traveled up one side and down the other—gazed at the transparencies with emotions of wonder—read their inscriptions and laughed like maniacs—approached the ladies with an awe inspired by the presence of fairy beings from the spirit land—mute with admiration akin to love—now impelled and driven by a spirit of enthusiasm undescribed and indescribable, but still with a "method in their madness."

WOMEN AND A STEAM-FIRE ENGINE.

The grand feature of the celebration was contained in the fifth division of the procession as follows: "Forty young ladies in triumphal cars, bearing flags, representing the States and Territories of the Union—attended by an escort of forty young gentlemen, marching on either side of the cars, bearing torches of illumination—the whole preceded by the flag of the United States, inscribed with the following motto: "The Constitutional Union of the United States restored by the Democratic Party." Forty lovely maidens attired in pure white with every variety of personal beauty and style of personal ornament, bearing tasteful flags representing each, a State or Territory of the Union, were seated in seven triumphal cars beautifully gotten up and skillfully decorated, reminding one of the chariots of Juno and her mythological attendants. On either side of this splendid cortege marched the Knight Errant of each of the young ladies, proud as Olympian gods, bearing torches or transparencies highly illuminated—the latter covered with inscriptions of patriotic mottoes, witty laconisms, laughable exclamations—sabre thrusts at the Radicals—centre shots at Gen. GRANT—squibs at poor COLFAX—disgust and contempt for BUTLER and his miserable crew of corruptionists and traitors—ridicule of the Chicago platform—eulogies of SEYMOUR and BLAIR—ratifications of their nominations and approval of their platform—love for the Union—approving restoration and denouncing Reconstruction—accompanied with caricatures of the enemy, their men and their principles, in every conceivable form, shape and design—combining in the whole, an elocution and an argument, covering the entire field of debate—resulting in the total discomfiture of the Rump, the Radicals, the reconstructionists, rascals and renegades—and concluding with a unanimous resolve to vote the Democratic ticket. Immediately in the rear of this wonderful tableau of living light and personal beauty, came that exquisite and highly-polished piece of workmanship, with all its gold and silver mountings and modes of illumination, the steam chariot and engine of Jackson Fire Company No. 1, moved by a splendid company in full firemen's uniform, and with a trumpet of silver as clarion-toned as that of the angel Gabriel himself.

THE ELOQUENCE OF SILENCE.

But time nor space will allow me to describe the half of all that was grave, gay, witty, ridiculous, amusing, laughable, entertaining, instructing, logical, burlesqueing, ironical, poetic, didactic, eloquent, noble, ignoble, brave, brilliant, gallant, accomplished, graceful, beautiful and lovely. Preceded by two splendid brass and field bands, surrounded in front, sides and rear by numerous divisions of all classes and orders of society, in carriages, on horses, on mules, in wagons and carts, but mostly on foot—the whole line of march blazing with torches and bonfires, surrounded with an exciting and admiring mass of all ages, sexes and colors—this blazing and miraculous column, "like a pillar of fire by night," moved for two hours through the principal avenues and streets of the city—cheered and huzzaed by the multitude—the air above filled with bursting and blazing shooting and darting rockets, pyrotechnic displays and illuminations—the forty Houris in the centre, as attractive as the Paradise of Mahomet—the angelic *cymbols* [*sic*] of the national unity—admired of all admirers—loved of all lovers—the recipients of the wildest demonstrations of popular enthusiasm—at once the gems and the wonders of earth. The effect of this magnificent pantomime was electric on all beholders. Those voiceless but eloquent mutes—those dumb but captivating orators—with their attendant "pomp and circumstance"—converted more souls to Democracy that night than would all the brilliant orators of ancient or modern times.

NEW-YORK IN A PANIC.

That the enthusiastic and chivalrous young Democracy of the nation will eagerly sieze "the silken tie that binds two willing hearts"—that they will properly respond to this touching symbol of the restored affections of the great States of the Union—we have the most ample testimony in the whole-souled reunion of the American Democracy at Tammany Hall on our last National birthday. On that ever-to-be-remembered occasion the headquarters of the Mississippi delegation were at the Everett House, Union-square, New-York, the most charming part of the American metropolis. At early dawn this great City of the Western Continent—soon destined to be the greatest in the world—rocked and rolled with the aerial tides and concussions of a thousand guns—the grand national salute for a Union to be restored by the Democratic Convention that day to be assembled. The army and the navy—twin warriors of earth and ocean—vied with each other in this transcendant display of patriotic rivalry. The cannonading was so sudden, rapid, voluminous and alarming to unsuspecting and slumbering visitors, that they supposed all the armies and navies of the world had appeared in the bay of New-York, and opened a bombardment for the conquest of the great commercial entreport of the western world. Springing to the lofty windows that looked out alike on the magnificent square and spacious avenues leading into the same from all directions of the compass, and upon the great bay of New-York, spreading out to the ocean and covered with the flags of the world, we soon discovered that this supposed army of invasion, were but the Democratic warriors and mariners, that grappled the Union with their hooks of steel; and that the Democratic Convention and the Fourth of July, were the joint objects of this wonderful celebration.

THE METROPOLIS INFERIOR ONLY TO CHARLESTON.

The City was alive with the soul-inspiring notes of the fife and the drum—Democratic delegations were pouring in from all the railroads and rivers, canals, cars, steamers and ferry-boats that centre upon the City. Company upon company, regiment upon regiment, brigade after brigade, of those numerous and beautiful volunteer corps of New-York, deployed through Union-square during the morning hours, for the purpose of exhibition and review, displaying a precision and perfection of drill, march and manœuvre which I never saw equaled but on one occasion; a review of the Confederate forces under command of Gen. BEAUREGARD, at the City of Charleston, on the eve of the combined assault of the navy and army of the United States, upon that heroic but devoted city; and which was resisted with that world-renowned military skill, endurance, tenacity and personal heroism, which has made the name of BEAUREGARD and his army the admiration and the wonder of the military world. TODLEBEN'S marvelous defence of Sebastopol against the combined assault of the armies of France and England, was a similar feat with a like result. But it is gratifying to know that BEAUREGARD receives the salute of the great Russian engineer, tactician and soldier, and even of the Emperor himself.

Death of a Prominent San Francisco Shipmaster.

From the San Francisco Alta California, July 11.

Capt. R. H. PEARSON, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, and personally known to probably a hundred thousand people on the coast, died in this city yesterday morning at the age of 51. A native of Massachusetts, he went to sea at an early age, and was employed for a long time as first officer on packets running from New-York to London and Liverpool; and afterward he made several voyages in the same capacity under Capt. R. H. WATERMAN, now of San Francisco, in the employment of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL. The latter gentleman had a very high estimate of the capacity and trustworthiness of the subject of our notice, and by his influence PEARSON was placed in charge of the second steamer that was sent to the coast by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He gave so much satisfaction that he was retained until two years ago, when he resigned. In his situation of master of Panama steamers he had an opportunity to become acquainted with great numbers of passengers. He was an excellent business man, and had amassed a large property, estimated by some of his friends to be worth half a million.

COMPENSATION FOR LABOR.

Wages Paid in the Pacific States—Business of the San Francisco Labor Exchange in June.

From the San Francisco Alta California, July 12.

The engagements at the Labor Exchange yesterday were sixty men and fourteen women. Among the men were eleven laborers, fifteen farm hands, eleven teamsters, five coal-passers, seven carpenters, a man and wife, and ten of various occupations. Of the females nine were general house servants for the country and three for the city, and two girls to take care of children. The engagements during the week were three hundred and eighty men, of which two hundred and fifty were farm hands for the country, and about fifty were general laborers, chiefly from the city. The balance were mechanics and artisans, also mostly from the city. The great increase in buildings and other improvements furnishes employment for all the available carpenters, painters and bricklayers, leaving many orders from the country unfilled. Nearly two hundred females were also employed through the Exchange during the week. The unfilled orders for male and female labor amount to nearly three hundred. The men are not to be had, and most of the women decline to leave the city. The number of applications for Government lands open to preëmption are very numerous. Many of the immigrants arriving are farmers from the Western States, who have come expressly to settle on these lands. We give an abstract from the books of our Exchange, showing the orders received last month and rates of wages offered. Most of these orders were filled immediately at the rates stated.

Occupation.	No.	Wages Offered.
Bakers	6	$40@$50 per month & board
Barbers	7	$40 per month and board.
Bellhangers	2	$2 50 per day.
Bellmakers	1	$2 per day.
Blacksmiths	40	$2@$4 p'd, $40@$75 p.m.& b
Bootmakers	2	Piecework.
Boys	39	$10@$30 per month.
Bricklayers	42	$5 per day, 10 hours.
Brickmakers	15	$30@$60 per month & board
Bottlers	1	$40 per month and board.
Butchers	1	$40@$60 per month & board
Butter-makers	4	$35 per month and board.
Burnishers	5	According to ability.
Cabinet-makers	27	Piecework, $2 50@$4 per day
Carpenters, house	187	$3@$4 50 per day.
Carpenters, ship	4	$3@$4 per day.
Canvassers	24	10@15 per cent commission.
Carriage-painters	5	$3@$4 per day.
Carpet-weavers	3	According to ability.
Coachmen	2	$35 per month and board.
Coal-passers	10	$30 per month and board.
Clerks	8	$40@$100 per month.
Coopers	3	$2 75@$3 50 per day.
Confectioners	3	$60@$70 per month & board
Cooks	63	$[illegible]@$60 per month & board
Dairymen	3	$30@$40 per month & board
Dishwashers	9	$20@$25 per month & board
Door and sash makers	1	Current wages.
Engineers	6	$45@$80 per mo. and board.
Engravers	1	According to ability.
Farm hands	193	$1 75@$2 per day; $25@$45 per month and board.
Filers	2	$1 75 per day.
Gardeners	7	$25@$35 per mo. and board.
Gasfitters	1	$3 per day.
Generally useful	9	$[illegible] per mo. and board.
Grooms and ostlers	18	$30@$35 per mo. and board.
Harness-makers	9	$2 50 per day and board.
Herders	1	$25 per month and board.
Hod-carriers	6	$2 50 per day.
Hose-makers	1	$3@$3 50 per day.
Housekeepers	1	$30 per month and board.
Laborers	392	$2@$2 50 per day; $30@$50 per month and board.
Laundrymen	2	$25 per month and board.
Lathers	4	$3@$3 50 per day.
Lumbermen	72	$40@$75 per mo. and board.
Machinists	2	$5 p. d.; $75 per mo. and bd.
Machine-sower	1	$2 per day.
Man-servants	2	$40 per month and board.
Men and wives	19	$50@$80 per mo. and board.
Men for ag. machinery	2	$3 50@$4 per day and board.
Milkers	34	$30@$35 per mo. and board.
Millwrights	2	$45@$75 per mo. and board.
Marble-polishers	3	$2@$2 50 per day.
Miners	53	$2 75@$3 25 per day; $40@$50 per month and board.
Mowers	10	$2 p. day; $40 p mo. and bd.
Nurses	2	$25@$35 per mo. and board.
Ox-teamsters	2	$40 per month and board.
Painters, house	27	$2@$4 per day.
Packers	1	$50 per month.
Paper-hangers	3	$2 50@$3 per day.
Pattern-makers	6	$4@$5 per day.
Picture-frame makers	1	$2 50 per day.
Plasterers	15	$5 per day.
Plumbers	2	$2 75@$3 per day.
Porters	4	$20@$50 per mo. & board.
Printers	2	$40@$80 per month.
Quarrymen	6	$40@$50 per mo. & board.
Sawyers	15	$6[illegible]@$75 per mo. & board.
Salesmen	1	$100 per mo. & board.
Shepherds	1	$35 per mo. & board.
Shoemakers	11	Piecework.
Smelters	2	$7 per day.
Stonecutters	3	$4 per day.
Stocking weavers	3	According to ability.
Storeman	1	$50 per mo. & board.
Sup't lumber mill	1	$100 per mo. & board.
Tailors	7	Piece work.
Tanners	1	According to ability.
Teamsters	52	$30@$40 per mo. & board.
Tinsmiths	2	Trade wages.
U. S. N. apprentices	20	
Upholsterers	11	$2 50@$4 per day.
Varnishers	1	$2 50 per day.
Waiters	9	$25@$40 per mo. & board.
Watchmen	2	$40 per mo. & board.
Well diggers	2	By the job.
Wheelwrights	12	$60@$75 per mo. & board.
Wagon-makers	4	$4 ℘ d., $50@$60 ℘ m. & b.
Woodchoppers	75	$1 50@2 25 ℘ c., $[illegible] ℘ m.&b.
Wool sorters	1	According to ability.
Distillers	1	According to ability.
Amalgamator	1	$100 per mo. & board.

It will be seen that the total number of orders was 1,855. Of these, 5 were for Arizona, 32 for Nevada, 1 for Puget Sound, and 873 for different parts of the interior of the State of California, while all the rest were for San Francisco.

The Cattle Disease at the Chicago Stock-Yard.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5.

There is no doubt that the dreaded cattle fever has at length found its way into the Union Stock-yards, though great pains have been taken to prevent the fact from being made public. A cow which arrived here on Monday from the infected district in Central Illinois is known to have died at the yards yesterday, and it is rumored among those who attend there daily that about a dozen cattle have succumbed to the disease during the past two or three days, some of them being Texas cattle.

We have abstained, for a day or two past, from giving publicity to these rumors, not wishing to excite an alarm which, after all, might prove to be groundless. There is now no further occasion for secrecy; the cattle dealers are all posted; the state of the market resulting from that knowledge on their part is sufficiently shown in our stock-yards report in the commercial department of this issue.

About five thousand head of native cattle are now in the stock-yards, and some three or four thousand head of Texas cattle are herded outside, on the north and west sides of the yards. It is stated that several cases of death have occurred Monday and yesterday among native cattle which, belonging to residents in the vicinity, have wandered near the Texas stock. There seems to be no good reason to doubt longer the fact, that while they are themselves exempt from the disorder, the Lone Star arrivals do carry the seeds of contagion, and communicate them to those more sensitive or less inured to the disease.

It is asserted on good authority that the animal first named had been bought by one of our city butchers, and was being taken away toward the slaughter-house when stopped by the Inspector. We trust that the stock-yards authorities will show that this act of vigilance is but a sample of that rigid examination which now, more than ever, needs to be exercised for the protection of the people from the terrible evils which may be entailed by the avarice of some soulless wretch, who would make an extra profit of two or three cents per pound at the expense of a frightful addition to the mortality list. To make assurance doubly sure, there should, however, be a thorough city inspection adopted immediately, and not a pound of beef allowed to be sold where a suspicion can exist that it has been cut from the carcass of an animal affected with the cattle fever.

We are informed that on one of the latter days of last week an indignation meeting of some five hundred citizens was held near Kankakee, in this State, where a disease is raging. A large number of Texas cattle are herded in that vicinity, and the owner was called to account, the people threatening to kill off all his stock if they were not immediately removed. The people were, however, pacified on his representing that it would do no good to remove them after the harm had been done, and promising to make good the loss of all the cattle which should die of the disease in that neighborhood. The promise does honor to the man; its fulfilment will stamp him as one of a million.

The Texas Fever in the Pittsburg Stock-Yards.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, Aug. 5.

A good deal of alarm has been occasioned among our citizens by the announcement that the fatal Texas fever had made its appearance among the cattle at the East Liberty stock-yards. It seems that on Friday last a drove of 200 cattle were shipped to this point by a prominent Illinois stock dealer, and of that number 39 died on their way hither, and 67 perished in the East Liberty stock-yards. Of a smaller drove shipped to Pittsburg, a number died on their way and 10 fell victims to the fatal disease at East Liberty on Saturday last, while, with not a single exception, the animals embraced in the drove were more or less diseased. A lot owned by Mr. ALEXANDER, of Illinois, one of the heaviest stock raisers in the West, arrived here yesterday, and in one car only three beeves were living, the balance having died between Chicago and this city. So far as could be ascertained, the disease has not made its appearance in the Allegheny stock-yards. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we learn, have refused to transport cattle Eastward, and the Eastern markets are thereby measurably protected. Yesterday afternoon Mr. WM. HOSSACK, our Meat Inspector, visited the East Liberty yards, and instituted a critical examination, which resulted in his condemning two hundred and seventy head as unfit for market. The investigation will be continued to-day, and in the meantime all the animals suspected of being impregnated by the disease have been removed to pens remote from the healthy stock.

The Workingmen's Ticket in Michigan—Declination of Judge Birney.

The representatives of the various organizations of workingmen in Michigan, at their convention in Detroit, on the 10th of June last, nominated Hon. JAMES BIRNEY, of Bay City, for Attorney-General of the State, and in their letter asking his acceptance of the nomination, informed him that they had determined to cast their votes independent of other political organizations. In reply, Judge BIRNEY writes:

BAY CITY, July 20, 1868.

J. B. Haney, Esq., Secretary of State Labor Union, Grand Rapids:

SIR: Your favor of the 13th ult., informing me that the representatives of the various organizations of the workingmen of this State, convened at Detroit, had placed my name upon their State ticket, was duly received. I am duly grateful to your organization for so unexpected a testimonial of its confidence. Although I fully sympathize with any effort to increase such privileges of the workingman as may promote his elevation, I am not satisfied that a separate political organization will be the most effective means of accomplishing that object. The history of parties in this country shows that the men who labor to effect a change in public sentiment in regard to an admitted evil, are not available for "governing places" or the most successful candidates. The material rewards fall to the neophytes, or eleventh-hour saints. Had President JOHNSON manumitted a slave at any time prior to 1864 he would not have been placed by the Republican Party upon its national ticket. Had the lamented LINCOLN at any time previous to 1860, avowed his conviction that a contingency might arise in which it would be right for the President of the United States to publish an unconditional proclamation of freedom to the slaves of the Southern States, he would not have been selected to head the ticket of a party expecting to gain the ascendency at the next election. The concessions of Mr. CHASE, however bountiful, could not atone for his being associated, during the more earnest portion of his life, with the earlier Radicals. Those who enticed him with promises never meant to make him Chief Executive. Those who have striven to effect progress in any substantial reform, have no reason to expect political preferment. The negative recruit plucks the fruit from the tree planted by the positive worker. Reform, in the main, begins with the people, not with parties.

The platform of the Republican Party declares itself "in sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights!" This is broad enough to embrace all that is sought to be accomplished by means of your organization. And as that party is seeking to realize a permanent peace by the reconstruction of the late rebellious States upon a basis that tolerates neither slaves nor masters, as well as a reconstruction of our finances, I am not prepared to withdraw the aid of my vote from it by casting it for a new and independent organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BIRNEY.

Excitement in Bennington, Vt.—Attempted Murder of a Catholic Priest.

From the Troy Whig, Aug. 5.

A disturbance, which came very near resulting in a serious loss of life, as well as the destruction of property, occurred in the usually quiet village of Bennington, Vt., on Saturday evening last. The facts are briefly as follows: It appears that an Irishman named FARRELL, a village desperado or loafer, has been living for over a year past with a female who was known to be his own first cousin. The woman gave birth to a child a few weeks since, which FARRELL wished to have baptised according to the Romish custom, by Rev. Father RYAN, the Catholic Pastor of the village, on Saturday evening last. The Pastor, knowing the circumstances, demurred to performing the ceremony, whereupon FARRELL put in the plea that he had been married three weeks ago by Rev. Father HAVERMANS, of Troy. Rev. Mr. RYAN telegraphed Rev. Mr. H. in regard to the matter, and the latter answered that he knew nothing of the parties or the marriage. Subsequently FARRELL openly asserted that he would take the life of Rev. Mr. R. for not performing the baptismal ceremony, and, true to his word, he called at the residence of the clergyman about 11 o'clock on Sunday evening, armed with a seven-shooter. A mutual friend, named DRISCOLL, had in the meantime informed the priest of FARRELL'S design, and remained at the pastoral residence to assist in case of emergency. No sooner had Father RYAN been informed of the presence of FARRELL at his door, than he started to meet him. As he came down the stairway, DRISCOLL, who, through the blinds had watched the movements of FARRELL, called out to the clergyman, "For God's sake, father, keep back! This man is going to shoot you."

Just at that moment FARRELL fired two or three shots from his revolver in through the front windows. The occupants of the premises retreated, leaving FARRELL to smash all the windows in the front and rear of the house. Word was soon sent by a member of the Pastor's family to a number of Irishmen in the village, who came to the relief of the priest. FARRELL was knocked down, securely bound, and taken to the lock-up. He was examined on the charge before Justice LYMAN, on Monday, at 2 P. M.

The prisoner was held to answer the charge in the sum of $8,000, to appear for trial in the latter part of December.

While the prisoner was being removed from the Justice's, a crowd of about 300 Irishmen followed him, all anxious to lynch him. He was dragged from the wagon by the populace, whose only cry was "Hang him," &c. By the efforts of Mr. RYAN and W. H. NUTTING, formerly of the Mount Anthony House, the fellow was safely brought to jail. The greatest excitement prevailed in the village during the affray, and serious results were apprehended. But, fortunately, they were averted.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN MUSLINS.
OUR PRICES UNCHANGED.

We own over a hundred thousand yards of Muslins: and the great crowds of customers that are flocking to our stores to buy them—coming from far and near—is the strongest evidence that can be offered of their cheapness.

SAMPLES HANG BY THE DOOR.
Muslins nearly as fine as WAMSUTTA'S 12½ and 15c.
SPLENDID SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
FOR 12½c. AND 15c., WORTH 16c. AND 20c.
OUR MERRIMAC PRINTS REMAIN AT 1s.

From the Mount Holly Press.

"We save fully 8c. a yard by buying our Muslins at FOSTER BROTHERS'."

IMMENSE LOTS OF AUCTION DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS, FLANNELS, PARASOLS,
CASIMERES, &c., AT
NEARLY HALF PRICES.
CREDIT CUSTOMERS CHARGED EXTRA PRICES.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 72 Bleecker-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

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THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THOS. A. PHELAN HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date, and we will continue the IMPORTING and JOBBING TEA BUSINESS as heretofore, under the name and style of E. W. TIERS & CO., No. 85 Front-st.

EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

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DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS
REVALENTA ARABICA
Food, which saves 50 times its cost in other Medicines.—Tins, 1 lb. $1 25; 24 lb. $36.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York;
J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway;
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row,
And all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. 8:15. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 2:45 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS,
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
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Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 4th inst.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30, inclusive, will be ready for delivery on and after the 14th inst.

THOS. T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
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NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	115¾	115⅞	5-20 C., '65, new..	108⅜	108⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	115¾	116	5-20 C., '67, new..	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅜	109⅝	10-40 Registered.	105⅛	....
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅜	114⅝	10-40 Coupon.....	109⅜	109⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅜	111	Gold..........	147⅛	147¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅜	112⅝	5-20 C., '68......	108⅜	109

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ℔ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ℔ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were	$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses	1,956,644 00
Net earnings were	$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were	$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were	2,030,626 39
Net earnings	$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $133,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

For sale, 100,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.

These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.

KETCHAM & CLARK,
Bankers,
No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT. FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer, 174 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1861, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

THE STERLING DRAFT BUSINESS of A. BELL'S SON, will be continued at the office No. 25 Park row, by RIDER & CORTIS, or No. 73 Broadway, successors to Sam'l. Thompson's Nephew, (formerly at No. 379 Pearl-st.) Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland payable in any part of Ireland. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool, for remittances to England & Wales; and to Scotland, on the National Bank of Scotland.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened in New-York or Jersey City next week.

J. F. TRACY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 58 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, 8th Month, 4th, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

MUSICAL.

NEW NOS. OF BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.

The cheapest collection of modern music in the world. In books, 50 cents each.

No. 114. "Barber of Seville," complete for Pianoforte	50 cents
No. 113. Schumann's Celebrated Album for the Young. 43 characteristic pieces complete	50 cents
No. 108. "Norma," complete for Piano-forte	50 cents
No. 107. "Martha," complete for Piano-forte	50 cents
No. 106. "Grand Duchess," complete for Pianoforte	50 cents
No. 105. "Der Freischutz," complete for Pianoforte	50 cents
No. 101. Seven Sets of New Dance Music by Strauss	50 cents
No. 98. Eighteen Baritone and Bass Songs	50 cents

To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue of cheap musical publications free.

BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

MESSRS. KARL ANSCHUTZ, THE well-known conductor; HUGO BUSEMEYER, the eminent pianist; WENTZEL KOPTA, the talented violinist, and FRANK CASTELLI, the celebrated tenor, will give instructions from Sept. 1, at the American Conservatory, No. 54 Union-square. For terms and particulars apply as above. HENRY SCHROEDER.

UNIVERSITY CONSERVATORY, NO. 75 University-place, between 13th and 14th-sts.—Instruction on the piano and singing, $5 per quarter; private lessons, $10. German and Italian professors. Circulars ready.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,

in which they will keep the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

we are now prepared to supply

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLING & BAYLES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references, and can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address A. H., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WELL RECOMmended, with some knowledge of book-keeping; must write a good plain hand; German preferred. Address W., Box No. 147 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Oct. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.

The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.

NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG 15—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office or the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5.

Freight received on and after Monday, 3d inst.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT,
CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,

Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.

The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

YAZOO	HODGES	SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INdependent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, and THAMES on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION—LOOK OUT; GOOD NEWS FOR never failing; Mrs. VAN HORN, from Europe; greatest business and medical knowing; fee 50c. to $1. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.; gents not admitted. Name on the door.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.

$2 00
Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE,

From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of

E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class	$1 00
To Providence, first class	50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:20, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).................$4 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, Aug. 9:

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

The steamer MAGENTA will leave foot of Barclay-st. for Newark SUNDAY EVENING, at 6:45.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park.—Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M. Leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—Steamer ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8¼, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanks, Peekskill.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving New-street from Wall to Beaver with Nicholson pavement.
2. For paving Murray-street from Broadway to West-street with Nicholson pavement.
3. For paving Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River with Nicholson pavement.
4. For paving Exchange-place from Broad-street to Hanover-square with Nicholson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. Both sides of New-street from Wall-street to Beaver, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Murray-street from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
4. Both sides of Exchange-place from Broadway to Hanover-square, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT.
OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st., with stone blocks.
2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 10th-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.
2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court House, July 31, 1868.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SECOND-HAND, FOR SALE CHEAP.—One light (C) spring platform Brett, for four or six persons; cost $950, for sale at $450; several other second-hand carriages, six and four seat; depot wagons with and without tops.

CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE, (NO WHITE,) 16 hands, full; stylish, sound and well tred; 6 years old, and that will be warranted. Box No. 718 New-York Post Office.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States, Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT ORANGE, N. J., one block South of St. Mark's Church, fifty minutes by Morris and Essex rail from New-York to Orange depot, will reopen Sept. 12. Boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and enjoy true home comforts with rare advantages. Terms moderate. Number limited to 12 boys; no day scholars; grounds spacious and high. For circulars, address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152 Orange, N. J.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to

Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A SCHOOL PROPERTY WANTED—SIX to twenty acres of land, with good buildings, north or east from New-York City. Address, with full particulars, JAMES BIRD, Office New-York Observer, New-York.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion in the family of Rev. J. THEIS, Monson, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1868.

The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American comedienne,

LOTTA,

who will appear this evening in a new five-act Drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled

FIRE FLY:
OR,
THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG,
Which will be produced with

New Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and assistants	
New Costumes by	Mr. Benschoten and assistants
Original Music by	Mr. Thomas Baker
New Machinery by	Mr. H. Butler and assistants
New Appointments by	Mr. Jas. Timmony and assistants

And the following

GREAT CAST:

FIRE FLY, the Friend of the Flag	LOTTA
Harold Cecil, passing as Louis Victor	Mr. Chas. Fisher
The Duke of Lyonnaise, friend to Louis	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Berkley Cecil, brother to Harold	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Ben Arslan, a Zouave	Mr. George Holland
Rake, Harold's own man	Mr. E. Lamb
Col. Chateauroy	Mr. Theodore Hamilton
His first appearance.	
Marshal McDonald	Mr. T. J. Hind
Shaarios Levi	Mr. T. McWade
His first appearance.	
Claude Chaurillon	Mr. T. Milton
Alcide	Mr. J. Hogan
Beauchamp	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Millbank	Mr. W. H. Pope
Barbe Grise	Mr. H. George
Arab Shiek	Mr. L. J. Williams
First Arab	Mr. P. H. Wilson
Officer	Mr. H. Jacobs
Orderly	Mr. J. McGee
Aid-de-Camp	Mr. J. Quigley
Tata Leroux	Mr. J. T. Ward
Venetia, Princess of Corona	Miss Le Claire Phillips
Her first appearance.	
Marquise de Renardiere	Miss Mary Barrett

French soldiers, passengers, servants, Arabs, news venders, &c., &c.

ACT FIRST.
Scene 1.—The Mole or Landing Place at Algiers.
Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers.
Scene 3.—Cafe of the Chasseurs.
A supposed lapse of two years.
ACT SECOND.
Scene 1.—The Barrack Room.
Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers.
Scene 3.—Ruined Mosque in the Desert.
Scene 4.—Cafe Chatant.
Song and Mad Dance..........by..........Lotta
ACT THIRD.
Scene 1.—Interior and Exterior of the Princess' Marquee.
Scene 2.—Exterior of Camp.
Scene 3.—The Bivouac. THE BATTLE
ACT FOURTH.
Scene 1.—A Plain in Front of the Camp.
During this Scene, the
Celebrated Solo on the Snare Drum..........by..........Lotta
Scene 2.—Front View of Camp.
Scene 3.—The Princess' Tent.
ACT FIFTH.
Scene 1.—Algerine-street.
Scene 2.—The Marshal's Ante-room.
Scene 3.—The Desert.
Scene 4.—Review Ground. MILITARY EXECUTION.
UNEXPECTED AND IMPRESSIVE DENOUEMENT.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 34th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, BASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, 50x200 FEET, IN the City of Elizabeth, N. J.; beautifully situated on high rolling land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey Central Railroad depot; forty minutes from Wall-st.; 105 trains every day between Elizabeth and New-York City; terms, half cash, balance on mortgage. Call at Room No. 4, No. 17 Nassau-st., or on Mr. ROSS, at Homer Morgan's, No. 2 Pine-st.

WM. T. THOMPSON.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY—BEAUTIful cottage sites, one hour by rail from City, select and healthy neighborhood, will be given to a limited number of respectable persons who will build cottages thereon. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 441 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, from October to May, a very desirable country residence at Englewood, N. J.; fine grounds, 1¾ acres, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c. Particulars of J. L. DUMONT, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the best saw mills in the Northern country, together with timber lands. Apply at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 1.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Green-wood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A MODERN FIRST-class three-story brown-stone house; furnished or unfurnished; location and neighborhood unexceptionable; rent very low to a responsible party. Address H. O. M., Box No. 165 Times Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC houses, Nos. 14 and 19 St. Mark's-place, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of

PETER A. H. JACKSON.

PLOT OF LOTS—153 FEET FRONT ON 10TH-av. and 100 feet on 84th-st., northwest corner 10th-av., will be exchanged for a house well located. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house; 20 rooms; whole or in floors; water and gas. Inquire of C. F. GILLETT, No. 252 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE house No. 203 10th-av., opposite 23d-st.; rent, $35; all in the best of order. Apply at the house.

HOUSES FOR SALE—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, in choice locations, from $15,000 to $75,000. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof stone front dwelling, No. 134½ West 49-st., 12.6x46x100.5. Inquire at No. 133, next door.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

A WIDE FIELD FOR A NEW-YORK FIRM.—A splendid store to let; rent $2,000; we have occupied it two years; built up a good business, and now doing a heavy trade; cause firm dissolving; store 27x80 feet; two elegant plate glass windows; location unsurpassed; lease, fixtures and good-will for sale. FOSTER BROS., No. 149 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $450 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain, at greatly reduced rates, combination excursion tickets, via Ithaca, headwaters of Cayuga Lake, Watkins Glen, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Ontario steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, to Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Boston, Lakes George, Champlain and Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Mount Mansfield, White and Franconia Mountains, and all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, Canada, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and through the ticket agents at the principal hotels.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake; beautiful and healthy Summer resort. Fine fishing, boating, &c. No mosquitos. Stages meet the 10 A. M. train from New-York via Erie Railway, daily at Monroe.

M. P. BROWNING & CO.,
Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIVE MILES FROM White Lake, 1½ miles from Monticello, Sullivan County; a few boarders can have good rooms and board with stabling for horses. Address W. J. LAWSON, Monticello, Sullivan County.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address B. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THREE PERSONS, not more than 2½ hours' from the City; must be near a landing or railroad depot. Address B. O., stating terms and full particulars at New-York Times, Box No. 105.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES	Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE	Business Manager
G. L. FOX	Stage Manager

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (23d week.)

Fairy Marvels,	G. L. FOX	Sparkling Fun,
Wonderful Illusions,	AS	Offenbach's Music,
Matchless Dancing,	CLOWN.	Gorgeous Scenery,
Comic Tricks,		Great Skating.

GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the
FOURTH WEEK
OF HIS WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE,
acknowledged by the entire Press and public to combine
THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-DRILLED CHORUS,
THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORCHESTRA,
AND THE MOST PERFECT MISE EN SCENE
EVER PRESENTED IN OPERA IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
OFFENBACH'S masterpiece in 4 acts,
BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)

Mlle. IRMA	Boulotte
Mons. AUJAC	Barbe-Bleue

BARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.

Reserved seats at the box-office and No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Manager..........D. H. HARKINS

MONDAY NIGHT, eighth performance of
FOUL PLAY,

dramatic romance by Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade, received with enthusiastic approbation by brilliant and crowded audiences, and universally pronounced THE HIT AND FEATURE OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinees at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE BUISLAY FAMILY and the BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. New and Wonderful Feats by the Buislay Family. Comic Pantomime of the Red Gnome, by the Butler Troupe and the Buislay Family; Dodging for a Wife.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!

An appreciative and delighted audience nightly crowd the Hall to witness

EUGENE'S
Great Burlesque Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
And his very laughable Ballet of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,

In which all the distinguished Artists of this Great Company nightly appear.

14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED GARDEN CONCERTS,
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
At this beautifully situated and elegant resort.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug 9, at 8,
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
BY THE UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

NATATORIUM.—PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S Swimming School and Sea Baths, foot of East 6th-st. The examination of young ladies' classes in the art of swimming will take place WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12 at 7 o'clock P. M.; of the young gentlemen's classes at 3 o'clock P. M., and swimming for prizes for gentlemen THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 4 o'clock. Tickets to be had of the members and at the Natatorium.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1868.

Proposals are invited from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until further notice, for the purchase of 60 AMBULANCES and 730 ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be; and bidders will give their Post Office address.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. and Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE-STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying forage and grain sacks for shipment to Washington, as follows, viz.:

Nine thousand (9,000) bushels oats, best quality.

Four thousand (4,000) bushels corn, best quality.

Two hundred and twenty-five (225) tons good merchantable timothy hay.

Four thousand six hundred (4,600) grain sacks—3,000 3 bushels and 1,600 2½ bushels.

Particulars the same as advertised from this office July 15.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage" or "Grain Sacks," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General,
and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also smaller rooms for single gentlemen; at No. 271 West 11th-st., near 4th-st. Table first class; location quiet and pleasant.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, PARlor, bed-room, and dressing-room, with piano, &c., &c.; private table. Terms, $75 per week. No. 52 West 16th-st.

FINE SUITS OF ROOMS, SECOND AND third floors, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; house first class, near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLAIN, CONvenient house, with a few acres of good land, well stocked fruit garden, and near fishing, not more than forty miles from the City. Address, with full particulars and price, D. D., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED BASEment house, West 23d-st.; a bargain; others in the 60th st.; $12,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 7th avs.; two fine brown-stone houses, high stoop, three and four stories; superior order; possession; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Its Scenery and General Aspect—A Ride among its Farms and Villas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TREMONT, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

A charming ride, in a Harlem Railroad car, of forty-five minutes, transported me through scenes of transitional, suburban and rustic beauty, to the threshold of the fair village of Tremont. The village of Tremont jauntily reclines in the lap of the hills of Westchester County, gaily decked in a mantle of variegated verdure, radiant with smiles of peace and plenty. It contains a commodious hotel, eligibly situated on the railroad, with the characteristic name of "Tremont Hotel." Passing the hotel to the right, I sauntered down an adjoining lane, until I entered the precincts of the pretty estate known as the "Ittner Villa," the property of Mr. JOHN ITTNER, of wide reputation as a restaurateur of New-York City.

The villa proper covers an area of ten acres, and comprises, including outhouses, conservatories, &c., about fifteen buildings, and is beautifully laid out in gardens, promenades and rambles, with appropriate garniture. Adjoining is the farm, in a high state of cultivation, and choicely stocked with all that pertains to the necessities of husbandry as well as the superfluities.

In traversing the gardens I was tempted to linger among the flowers that everywhere lie in joyous exuberance. For a moment I realized that I was alone with nature in a sportive mood, teeming with floweriness, the atmosphere redolent of exquisite perfumes. Leaving, reluctantly, this fairy scene of enchantment I soon found myself in the presence of mine host, who invoked my aid in a libation to the penates of the locality in the pure juice of the Rhine, which I generously accorded. Thence I was ushered into the stables. Prominent here is a large black charger, reserved for gala occasions, when he dons his uniform of Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Cavalry of the New-York Militia, of which he is in command. Having had harnessed up a magnificent team of blooded bays, valued at $6,000, we take our seats and are off on a tour through the surrounding country.

But, before narrating the incidents of our ride, it is perhaps proper that I should give a sketch, in a general way, of Westchester County. No spot of equal area in the world is more eligibly situated than this county. Closely adjacent to the City of New-York—its existence beginning at the termination of New-York County—it is admirably adapted from its easy accessibility for the purpose of suburban residences. It covers an area of 496 square miles, and contains 317,600 acres. It has on its east Long Island Sound, and its west the sublime and beautiful Hudson. The soil is rich and of great variety, chiefly, however, of a gravelly loam. The nature of the country is rolling and hilly—the northern extremity touches the romantic Highlands of the Hudson. This county is one of the oldest in the State, and figures prominently in the history of the Revolutionary struggle. Upon its sites was situated the historic "neutral ground," occupied alternately by the troops of either side, much to the discomfort of its residents and almost total destruction of property. Immediately to the rear of the Ittner Villa is an old house rapidly mouldering with decay, formerly occupied by Gen. WASHINGTON as his headquarters, and the loiterer will still stumble over an occasional earthwork or rude fortification.

On leaving Tremont, we took the road up a steep acclivity leading to Mount Hope, which soon loomed up in arboral plenitude. Mount Hope is a lovely spot elevated at its summit 250 feet above the Hudson River, and commands a fine panoramic view of that noble river and the surrounding country. Coyishly nestling in its bosom are several handsome villas, distinguished for taste and elegance. Crossing the Central Boulevard, we continue the same road that soon directs us to the High Bridge ridge, a picturesque spot, combining the native romantic with the embellishment of the highly artistic. On this road we have passed several solemn churches, wrapped in an appearance of holy calm and pensive impassivity that well becomes their sacred character. Close by, in pleasing contrast, are lightsome hamlets, quaintly perched on the brow of a hill, or saucily peering into the dense foliage of a neighboring coppice. Suddenly we come, without premonition, upon the estate of our public-spirited fellow-citizen, Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, whose princely appanage is know as Jerome Park. Under this general title is included the race-course, a description of which would be highly supererogatory. But now as it stands in silence and solitude, with inanity for its only occupant, in such contradistinction to the scenes of seething life and kaleidoscopic transition, attractive features of the racing season—the spectacle is one of silent gloom. There still stand the terraced galleries of the grand stand, with spectral colonnades; but the seats, once thronged with the clustering beauty of the metropolis and decked with the drapery of garish fashion—now are empty. No sound of laughter nor light-hearted hilarity greets the ear, nor purling billows of confused sound—all is silence. Its tenantless amphitheatre and deserted arena, where oft were enacted the bloodless triumphs of the races, to a vivid imagination might be suggestive of the ruined colosseum of almighty Rome in those incomparable lines in *Manfred*. Leaving the race-course and its reminiscences of life's fleeting evanescence, we return to take the road through the village of Fordham, a thriving place of between three and four thousand inhabitants. The scenery is everywhere transcendantly lovely, now pastoral in its character, now suburban. Here a meadow with its meandering stream, dotted by pasturing herds, in close adjacency, concealed by the dense foliage of a primitive copse, a palatial mansion. The village of Belmont, through which next we pass, offers no feature of notable prominence, and West Farms is soon reached. West Farms is charmingly located on the Bronx River, which derives its origin amid the hills beyond White Plains, from an infinity of rills and streamlets, whence it gently glides down with surface of unrippled placidity, until its harmless existence is lost amid the insatiable waters of the Sound. Its banks court the sad companionship of the weeping willow, whose sorrowing image is mirrored within its bosom, and its environment breathes an atmosphere of romance, so enravishing to the senses. At West Farms terminates the Bronx River Canal, which originates at the East River, and subserves the useful part of transporting coal and other articles in the domestic economy. Near by is the estate and mansion of Mr. PETER LORILLARD, lately deceased, a gentleman of extensive repute as a successful manufacturer of snuff and tobacco. This property, which occupies some 400 acres, is set off in the most costly style of ornamentation, the late Mr. LORILLARD sparing no expense in its embellishment. The mansion is said to have cost upward of $100,000, and the entire front of the estate is lined with an elaborate hedge of immortal *arbor vitæ* trees, which presents a prospect of contrasted beauty. We now course over luxuriant everglade, through romantic dell and dingle, lingering to regard the gambols of the gleeful lambs or their demure guardians browsing on the lea. The balmy air, ladened with the aroma of flowery fragrancy and new-mown hay, imparts a buoyancy that even the horses seem to share as they prance and rattle over the "Old Boston Road." Passing a village grave-yard and its mute monuments of grief we enter the pretty little village of Melrose. At this place perched upon a height is a seminary for young ladies, of some celebrity, also several lager-beer breweries and factories, which bestow an air of commercial activity on the place, a delectable contrast to the almost monotonous prettiness of the village. We next enter Washington-avenue, a fine, broad road traversing Morrisania, so called from the name of its original proprietor, old Gov. MORRIS. Morrisania presents the appearance of a quiet but prosperous village, but offers no object of prominent interest worthy of record.

G. H. H.

Release of Military Prisoners—Gen. Grant's Recommendation.

At the Cabinet meeting on Friday, Secretary SCHOFIELD presented the following communication;

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1868.

Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR: I am authorized by Gen. GRANT to recommend to you the remission of the remainder of the sentences and the release from imprisonment of all persons now in confinement under sentences of military commissions, organized under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, in the States in which the Reconstruction laws have ceased to be in operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. RAWLINGS, Chief of Staff.

It is understood that no definite action on this communication was decided upon by the Cabinet.

Gen. Butler a Candidate for Re-Election.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER, while in Washington, wrote the following reply to a letter inquiring if he will be a candidate for a renomination to Congress in the Massachusetts Fifth District:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: To your inquiry whether "I propose to be a candidate for Congress at the coming election," I answer with the same frankness with which it is put. If the people of the Fifth District, believing that I have faithfully and earnestly to the best of my ability and judgment served them as their Representative during the present term, so that they will find it for their interest to reelect me, I shall be very proud of such a mark of confidence, and regarding it thus, will by renewed effort try to do all that I may to protect their rights and interests as bound up with those of the whole country. I forecast the immediate future as most perilous, and I look to the Republican Party to carry the country through this peril as it has brought us through the war, only with greater energy, vigor and promptness.

I hope soon to be allowed, by the exigencies of the public service, which still detain me here, to come home and meet my constituents, to report to them my acts done in their behalf in the great cause of liberty, equality of right and equality of power to all men under the Government. Most truly yours,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

CHARLES D. HOWARD, Editor of the Peabody Press, Peabody, Mass.

FUNERAL OF GEN. HALPINE.

Imposing Ceremonies—Services at His Late Residence—The Procession to the Grave—An Immense Throng of Spectators.

The funeral services of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE yesterday were witnessed by an immense throng of people, of whom as many as could obtain admission took a last view of the remains at his late residence, No. 58 West Forty-seventh-street, and listened to the religious services, while hundreds waited patiently in the street until the exercises were over, and then accompanied the funeral procession to the place of embarkation for Cypress Hills Cemetery, the last resting-place of Gen. HALPINE. Long before 10 o'clock A. M., the hour at which the funeral services were to commence, Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was crowded with people. The military formed in Forty-second-street at 9:30 A. M., under the command of Gen. POSTLEY, and soon after marched to Forty-seventh-street, and there formed in line, waited the bringing forth of the remains. A large Police, under the immediate direction of Superintendent KENNEDY, with some difficulty kept the way clear for the carriages which brought the Heads of City Departments, the Common Council and many distinguished citizens who from time to time arrived. The coffin in which the remains were placed, and which stood near the centre of the drawing-room, was a very magnificent one. It was of rosewood, richly ornamented with silver, and bore the following inscription:

CHARLES GRAHAM HALPINE,
Died August 3, 1868.
Aged
Thirty-eight years and ten months.

Through a glass lid the features of the departed were visible. They looked very much as they had looked when he was alive. There was none of the ghastliness and emaciation which death reveals to us when it follows a long and wasting illness. The expression was placid, the complexion unchanged. Clad in a Major-General's uniform, he lay "like a warrior taking his rest with his martial cloak around him." On and around the coffin were numerous wreaths and sacred emblems of *immortelles*. One of these was a handsome harp, surmounted with shamrocks, and bearing the inscription, "Ireland's Loss." The military hat and sword which the General had worn lay near the foot of the coffin, which was partially draped in an American flag.

A continuous stream of the friends of the departed poured into the dwelling, took a final look at his features and then passed out again. Among those present were Postmaster KELLY, EMANUEL B. HART, Judge BRADY, L. F. HARRISON, Gen. SHALER, Commissioners MYERS and WILSON, S. J. MEANY and the following gentlemen who acted as pall-bearers:

Hon. Mayor Hoffman,
Hon. Wm. M. Tweed,
Hon. Peter B. Sweeny,
Hon. Richard Connolly,
Robt. P. Roosevelt, Esq.,
Hon. N. J. Waterbury,
Wm. C. Barrett, Esq.
Hon. Horace Greeley,
Gen. David Hunter,
Hon. James T. Brady,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,
Gen. J. F. Hall,
John Y. Savage, Esq.,
Hon. Thomas Murphy.

A great many ladies were present. Among these were three sisters of Gen. HALPINE,—Mrs. WRIGHT, of Richmond, Va., Mrs. RUSSELL, of Chicago, and Mrs. HALPINE, of Sing Sing. The family of Gen. HALPINE, overcome by their sudden bereavement, remained in their own apartments.

At a little after 11 o'clock the pall-bearers placed themselves around the coffin, and Rev. E. O. FLAGG, of the Church of the Resurrection, commenced reading the beautiful ritual of the Episcopalian Church. This ended, he addressed those present in the following words:

Oh, my friends, the labor in this world of elevating monuments to our wealth and our greatness is vain. We know that it is so in our own personal experience. We know that it is so in our observations, and we know that it is so by some special instance which is brought within the immediate vicinity of our knowledge. It is not the maxim of the world that our labors in the work of this life is in itself vain. The maxim of the world is that the greatest good is to be here attained; that talent, wealth and honor are the things most to be desired; but this is not the verdict of God, and the verdict of truth. All that we may here attain, all the glories and greatness and riches which this world may offer are in themselves absolutely and utterly vain. But not so our work in the Lord. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their work is done." And it seems to me that these reflections are not inappropriate to the sad occasion which has brought us together. Here lies before us the last of earthly genius, of earthly attachments, so far as this world is concerned, to the individual. He who had attained a brilliant reputation, who had that renown which men can confer, he who had exhibited all the noblest and most beautiful powers with which God has endowed his creatures, now lies low in the coffin, and will shortly be taken away from hence to his final resting-place. We acknowledge the greatness of the individual. We acknowledge the renown he has achieved, that he has made his mark in his day and generation, that he has exhibited some of the noblest instincts that a man possesses; but we must acknowledge that all this has come to an end so far as the individual is concerned. This greatness, so far as this life tells upon it, may redound to the future life in a measure so far as the intellect is concerned, but yet so far as the pure element of life is concerned this is eeded. Here was a good friend; here was a man of genius; here was a kind father and husband, one who had endeared to himself a large circle of friends and now lies low in his coffin. May he rest in peace! Truly may we consider, in this connection, what is your life? What is your life in itself? Three-score years and ten; and though a man be so strong that he reaches four score years, yet his is a life of labor and sorrow. And soon passes away. Nay, some of the beasts of the field are longer lived than man. What is your life, as to its duration? Oh! that you improved its opportunities. Have you lived for it, or for the world to come? Have you grasped the precious hours as they have flitted by and made them available for your salvation. There is an immortality far beyond this world—a life in in the world to come. And God has promised, what is infinite comfort to us, to be the God of the widow and the fatherless. Oh yes, it is something for us to know that we have a friend above who will shelter us, and when we have completed our earthly pilgrimage will receive us, if we love Him as we should, into His holy kingdom. It is gratifying to know that we have a Saviour, one who sympathizes with our sufferings, one who is loving, and willing at all times to dry the tears of affliction. He has ever proved our friend when all else have forsaken us. But why was this person removed at such a time? Why was he removed from his sphere of usefulness and greatness? The world could not spare him. It wished to retain him longer. It wished him to perform a variety of useful works. It wished him to contribute the brilliancy of his mind to the cause of liberty, to take his part in the political arena, to become one of the prominent men of the State, to give his counsel and to lend his power of persuasion and his kindly influence to all the orderings of the present life. Why did God take him away in the midst of his usefulness? Why, when in the noontide of his earthly glory and his sun had not reached his meridian, was this eclipse? Oh! my friends, it was to teach the living how soon they may be snatched away. It was to teach us that we should lay up treasures in Heaven and utterly disregard our achievements in this world. It was to teach us that the things of this world are as nothing in the sight of God. It is to show us that we occupy positions of trust, and that those who have high responsibilities and possess great talents will be called upon to render an account as to how they have employed them while on earth. It is to show us that we are to serve the great interests of religion, and that religion is to be paramount to all other considerations. This is the reason that he was taken away. Again, he was taken way so suddenly, so quickly smitten down by the hand of death, with a view to show that God will appropriate everything to Himself. His is the glory and the gold. His is the mine of wealth. To Him belongs everything that exists. "All is Thine and of Thine can we give Thee nothing." It was to show us the appropriation of God—that He would take everything to Himself, and that all we have of greatness of mind and the faculties of the body belong to Him, and we are to subserve his superior purposes. Oh, that we could lay this lesson to heart. Oh, that these men of distinction and talent, who are now before us would lay to heart the fact that their gifts are to Him but God's, and consecrate them to Him! St. Paul stood in the midst of the Roman capital. His eyes beheld the majesty and display of its architecture, the splendid mural proportions; he saw all the evidences of human greatness and human grandeur, and as he gazed upon all this, so evanescent and yet so grand, what was his reflection? Why, "Here have we no continued city." And so as we look around us, as we behold all in this world passing away, rapidly going to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns," as everything is hurrying to the corruption of the tomb; as we look upon ourselves and perceive that we are daily dying and rushing toward the grave, let us lay to heart the conviction that "here have we no continued city," but look to the other one to come. Yes, blessed be God, let us look for the one to come, and amid all our bereavements, and amid all the sorrows calculated to throw a gloom upon our spirits. Amid those things calculated to depress the mind to a state of almost hopeless despondency we look for one to come, and God grant that each one within the hearing of my voice may "look for one to come," that you may trust not in the uncertain things of this world, but in your Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ. Let Him be the beginning and the ending of your life, and then, when all things that are earthly shall have faded away, you may be garnered into those blessed mansions which Christ has gone to prepare for those whom he loved.

After the close of this address, the reading of a hymn and the benediction, a few more of the people from without were allowed to pass through, and take a last look at the remains, and then the lid was fastened on the coffin preparatory to removing it to its final resting-place.

Meantime a series of heavy showers had fallen, and the military and the patient throngs of expectant spectators in the street were thoroughly drenched. When the coffin, followed by the pall-bearers, was brought forth and placed in the hearse, it was still raining heavily, but the multitude stood uncovered. The military presented arms, and then coming to a shoulder wheeled into column, and the line of march was taken up in the following order:

Section of Police from the Nineteenth Precinct, under command of Capt. Todd.
Drum Corps of the Fifth Regiment.
Band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Gen. Postley and staff, mounted.
One hundred men from the various companies of the Fire Department, under command of District Engineer Rhodes.
The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Kavanagh in command.
Detachment of the First Regiment of Cavalry.
Detachment of the Third Regiment of Cavalry.
Battery C of the First Regiment of Artillery.
The Hearse.
Escorted by a Guard of Honor of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.
The Pall Bearers in carriages.
Large delegation of citizens connected with the various Departments, on foot.
Enterprise Lodge (No. 36) of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Carriages containing the relatives of the deceased.
The members of the Common Council, in carriages.
Section of Police.

With colors draped in black, arms reversed and bands playing funeral music, the soldiers marched down Fifth-avenue and through Fourteenth-street, Broadway, Canal-street, East Broadway and Grand-street, to the Brooklyn Ferry. The sidewalks were crowded with spectators, in spite of the intermittent showers that fell. At the ferry the parade was dismissed and the remains, accompanied by the pall-bearers, the mourners and a company of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, were taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery and there deposited in the receiving vault. They will be permanently interred there.

Launch of the Kenosha.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Kenosha* was launched yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, before a large concourse of spectators. Loud cheers from those assembled and a "Hail Columbia" by the Marine Band saluted her as she glided gracefully to her element. Her length is 284 feet, breadth 38 feet, and depth of hold 19 feet 7 inches. She will carry one 11-inch pivot gun, one 60-pound gun on the forecastle, two 24-pound guns on the poop, two 12-pound brass howitzers, and six 7-inch broadside guns. The hull was built under the supervision of Naval Constructor DELANO, the designer of those of the *Wampanoag*, *Niagara*, *Iroquois*, and other vessels.

The machinery was planned by Chief Engineer B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington. Her probable average speed is calculated at thirteen knots. Her engines will be double piston-rod, back-acting engines, with two fifty-inch cylinders and forty-two inches stroke. There will be four main boilers, each with five furnaces, a grate surface of 390 square feet, and a heating surface of 7,260 square feet. The propeller will be a two-bladed hoisting screw. The vessel will have two funnels, and be bark rigged. She tapers much toward to the stern.

The *Kenosha* will be ready for sea next Spring, when she will doubtless join a foreign squadron. The Navy Department has, within the last six months, reduced the vessels on foreign service by one-half. It is desired to substitute the large and expensive vessels by those, like the *Kenosha*, of a moderate size.

The launch was superintended by Naval Constructor DELANO and Capt. TRENCHARD. Among those on board were Admiral GODON, Capt. CASE, Commander BENHAM and First Assistant Engineer PURSE. Miss MARY WOOD, daughter of Chief Engineer WOOD, of the Navy-yard, christened the vessel by the usual breaking of a bottle of champagne over the bows, as the keel touched the water. This ceremony is always performed by a young lady, and is accompanied by much nervousness, and not infrequently a copious splashing of the wine upon the lady's dress. The young lady in question was no exception to the rule, and afforded several young officers the agreeable duty of shaking her drapery and applying handkerchiefs. She cut her hand, also, in the operation, and that snowy and plump little member became an object of deep and abiding solicitude.

A MARINE MYSTERY.

The Bark Henry Trowbridge Picked up at Sea—Her Captain and Crew Dead.

The bark *Henry Trowbridge*, of New-Haven, Conn., arrived at the foot of Montague-street yesterday afternoon under circumstances of a melancholy natur. It appears that the *Henry Trowbridge* left this port on the 4th inst., bound for Barbadoes, W. I., with a cargo of staves. Since that time she must have encountered a severe gale, or have become unmanageable in a heavy sea. At all events, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., the pilot-boat *Nettle*, Capt. JOSEPH LOCKMAN, got sight of her about 40 miles from Sandy Hook, and at once concluded that from her evident want of management, she was without any person on board—that she had been abandoned. The *Nettle* at once took her in tow and brought her to Sandy Hook, where she was passed over to Capt. WHITLOCK of the *Rescue*. The hold of the vessel was pumped out, when the bodies of three seamen were found in the forecastle, one of them being in a sitting posture on a trunk. It is understood that Capt. HOTCHKISS of the *Trowbridge*, took with him when he sailed on the 4th, his wife and children, but so far their bodies have not been discovered, and it is supposed that they were washed overboard. As soon as the vessel was moored last evening, Coroner FLAVIN was notified, and he will at once proceed to hold an inquest. The seamen were shipped by JOHN MOORE or PETER FERN, boarding-house keepers in New-York. It is not improbable that the Captain, his wife and children and that portion of the crew who were on watch escaped in a boat, as the chronometer and some other articles seem to have been carefully removed.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Executive Committee New-York Grant "Boys in Blue."

This Committee has held several meetings lately, and has finally established its headquarters in Rooms Nos. 16 and 17, Astor House.

All communications should be addressed to headquarters.

The following address has been issued by the Committee, and speaks for itself:

To the Veterans of the State of New-York:

COMRADES: The greatest and most desperate war known to history was waged for four years, with the avowed object of destroying our beloved Union and blotting out our nationality.

That contest was a necessity of our former conflicting systems of civilization, North and South. It was ordained to come when the grand principles of the Declaration, becoming overwhelming in the multiplied and powerful free States, should threaten, by their example and their progress, the existence of human slavery.

It came, and against the Government, against our nationality, the slaveholding States, controled by the favored few in whose hands their system placed their Governments, declared open war. Loyalty was stamped out and treason ruled.

Besides this, a large minority at the North, bad enough to be traitors, but too cowardly to take up arms, gave evidence by their hiss of the presence of their poison. James Buchanan, then President, declared that "the Government had no power under the Constitution to protect itself," and HORATIO SEYMOUR said: "Successful coercion is as revolutionary as armed rebellion."

But sublime patriotism had kept even pace with freedom in its grand progress, and millions of men and thousands of millions of treasure were freely offered in defence of imperiled liberty and a threatened nationality.

You know full well the details of that mighty four years' struggle. They are with you daily in the hallowed memories of every battle-field; the sable weeds of mothers and sisters of dead comrades remind you; onerous taxation, which reduces your humble incomes, reminds you; nor have you forgotten that thousands of lives and millions of treasure were added to the score by the "aid and comfort" given armed treason by Copperheads, who, when you marched gladly to the front, singing,

"We're coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more,"

called you Lincoln hirelings, and hissed between their teeth the hellish wish "that you would never return alive," and who, in conventions assembled, deliberately proclaimed the war a failure, and demanded that the "unholy war should cease."

By the skill of our Generals, the valor of our armies, and the generous support of all loyal people, the Government triumphed over its enemies, and the nation was saved. Defeated treason was prepared to accept any terms at the hands of victorious loyalty, only asking, and that as a boon, that their lives and property other than slaves should be spared to them.

Then an apostate President, himself the rebellion's greatest victory, by his acts proclaiming himself the Government, assumed to establish civil Governments in the conquered territory. Then abject, shame-faced, whipped treason again held up its head, and the leaders of rebellion became civil rulers, and loyal people South were placed under ban. But Congress, fresh from the people and their authorized voice, wiped out the Governments of ANDREW JOHNSON, and established Governments based upon loyalty and impartial suffrage.

The election of 1868 will embody the verdict of the American people, as well upon the triumph of our armies over armed rebellion, as upon the Congressional reconstruction of the rebellious States.

With poetic justice, ULYSSES S. GRANT or HORATIO SEYMOUR is to become the representative of that verdict.

We are for Gen. GRANT. We trusted him when to trust was to risk all. Scarcely less is the trust that the American people are called upon to repose in him who shall succeed ANDREW JOHNSON in the high office which he so deplorably prostitutes.

Around a more dangerous because less brave man than JEFFERSON DAVIS, to-day every disloyal person, North and South, is rallying, in the hope of accomplishing, by a flank movement, what brave traitors failed in by direct attack—the overthrow of this Government.

The Democracy of HORATIO SEYMOUR is revolution—the Republicanism of ULYSSES S. GRANT is peace, and a restored prosperity to the whole country.

Every man who wore the "blue" when treason leveled cannon, musket and sabre at the heart of our loved country is invited to join us in the work of making the great Captain of our victorious armies President.

We are organized with State, county and district Committees, and propose to commence forthwith the work of the campaign. In every election district, town, or ward in the State, we shall establish a company of "Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue," organized like a company of infantry. General headquarters, Astor House, New-York.

"Fall in," boys! and on November's day let the hills of our good old State again echo back the tramp of those who are left of her four hundred and eighty thousand veteran volunteers, marching on in the campaign which shall secure forever the fruits of our great war. By order of State Central Committee.

H. A. BARNUM, Chairman.
C. W. NELSON, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. B. GATES,
H. W. BURNS,
J. B. MCKEAN,
H. N. CRANE,
CHARLES W. NELSON,
GEORGE F. HOPPER,
GEORGE D. WEEKS,
J. A. REYNOLDS,
H. A. BARNUM.

T. B. GATES, *Chairman Executive Committee.*
C. W. NELSON, *Secretary.*
MOSES H. GRINNELL, *Treasurer.*

Meeting of Master Masons.

An informal meeting of a few members of the Master Masons' Society took place yesterday, at No. 51 Liberty-street, with a view of consulting in regard to a statement in a morning paper that committees from the Master Masons' and Bricklayers' Societies were to meet to-day to arrange terms of settlement. Mr. JOHN T. CONOVER, President of the Master Masons' Society, was in the chair. It was decided to publish a contradiction of the statement in the TIMES, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Star*, *Post* and *Express*, to the following effect:

There having appeared in some of the morning papers an article stating that the difficulty between the master masons and the bricklayers had been settled by a certain compromise, we deny that there is any truth whatever in such statement. In behalf of the Master Masons' Association.

JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
WM. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

A report exists that Mr. GALL, President of the Bricklayers' Society, in a communication with Mr. CONOVER the day previously, had refused to allow any committee from his organization to meet a committee of the master masons.

The Cattle Plague.

Several members of the Board of Health visited the Cattle Pens at Jersey City yesterday to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the rumor that diseased cattle were arriving at this market. Investigation led to the conclusion that while the diseased animals were not in sufficient number to cause alarm, yet prompt measures were necessary to check their transportation to this City. With this in view telegrams were at once dispatched to Govs. FENTON, of New-York, WARD, of New-Jersey, and GEARY, of Pennsylvania, to cause such inspection of cattle trains *en transit* for New-York as would effectually prevent diseased animals reaching our market.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HARD CASE.—FRITZ RIKEL, a German tailor 50 years of age, residing in Thirty-fourth-street, was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a coat valued at $28 from WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, Nos. 75 and 77 Duane-street. The prisoner admitted his guilt and pleaded extreme poverty in extenuation, saying he has a wife and six children, four of whom are sick with a fever, and that he took the coat to obtain means to buy medicine. Plaintively he added: "I don't know what they will do if I go to prison." The law can pay no heed to starving wives and fever-stricken children. RIKEL was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A THANKLESS CHILD.—The TIMES has already noticed the arrest of SARAH BURNS, a young girl, yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court upon a charge of grand larceny preferred by WILLIAM DIBBLE, of No. 854 Broadway. The complainant had taken the prisoner into his family in a menial capacity, but had been so pleased with her cleanliness and seeming modesty and worth, that he had extended to her many indulgences, and in a measure charged himself with her future welfare. When detected in the wrong she persistently denied her guilt, notwithstanding that a portion of the stolen articles were found in her possession. She was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A CHARGE OF PERJURY.—In July, 1867, in a civil suit pending between GEORGE C. HAMMILL and H. H. STERLING, in which an order of arrest was granted, and STERLING was taken into custody by the Sheriff and was released on bail, MICHAEL HOMMELL becoming his surety and swearing that he was a freeholder of the City of New-York. In a subsequent suit it is alleged that HOMMELL swore he was not a freeholder, and HAMMILL deeming his rights had been prejudiced by the worthless bond for STERLING, caused the arrest of HOMMELL on a charge of perjury. Yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Police Court, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

LARCENY BY A SAILOR.—Yesterday Capt. JOHN B. FOSTER, of the schooner *Nor'wester*, lying at Pier No. 13 East River, caused the arrest of WILLIAM PAYNE, one of his sailors, upon a charge of grand larceny. He alleged that he went out of his cabin for a few moments, leaving a wallet containing $73 on the table, and on his return found it gone, and that during his absence PAYNE was seen to enter the cabin. The prisoner, being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, denied his guilt, but was committed for an examination.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 23 Harrison-street, over the body of CAROLINE COLEMAN, a native of the West Indies, and aged 22 years, who committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. Deceased had expressed herself tired of life, and was seen on Thursday to swallow the contents of a small bottle by her husband, MOTT C. COLEMAN, who ascertaining the contents to be poison, so summoned a physician. Death ensued on Friday. As the medical and incidental testimony showed that deceased destroyed her own life, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance.

ROBBED BY A SISTER.—FERDINAND RISSE, of No. 650 Fifth-street, appeared yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint of grand larceny against his sister, GERTRUDE RISSEE. He stated that his sister lived with him, having charge of his house and children. On his return home Friday evening he found the children dispersed through the streets, his sister gone, and with her $65, which he had left in a bureau drawer. Being taken into custody she admitted having taken $15 of the money, but stated that she supposed it was her own property. She was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

HEAVY RAIN STORM.—A heavy rain storm, which began about noon yesterday, drenched this and the neighboring cities thoroughly. It continued at intervals during the afternoon, and was accompanied by lightning and loud peals of thunder. The streets were deserted by promenaders, and places of amusement by all but the most courageous of their *habitues*. Considerable damage was sustained by goods stowed in cellars along the river fronts in both New-York, Jersey, and Brooklyn.

SUPPOSED EARTHQUAKE AT PORTCHESTER.—Several families of Portchester were aroused from their slumbers about 2 o'clock yesterday, considerably alarmed by what they consider to have been an earthquake. It first appeared like a very heavy body falling upon the floor of the house overhead, and shaking the entire building. Almost at the same time, a loud report, like the discharge of a cannon at no very great distance, was heard, which was followed by a rumbling noise and tremulous motion of the ground, passing from the northwest to the southeast.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA OF 1865.—Those who were present at the University Regatta at Worcester in 1865, and who timed the Yale Crew inside of eighteen minutes, are requested to send their address to THEODORE C. BACON, Post Office Box No. 3,349, New-York City.

BRIEF ITEMS.—A liberty pole, corner of Carmine and Bedford streets, fifty feet high, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon and demolished.... The remains of two infants were picked up in the streets yesterday and taken charge of by the Police for inquest.... The tenement-house No. 318 East Fifty-fifth-street, was struck by lightning yesterday, the sky-light being shattered. No one was hurt.... An unknown man was found in an insensible condition and taken to Bellevue Hospital. He was dressed in blue clothing, and had a star on the shoulder of his shirt.

THE MACEDONIAN AND SAVANNAH.—The United States practice ships, sloops-of-war, *Macedonian* and *Savannah* arrived at Funchal, Madeira on the morning of the 20th of July—all well on board.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BODY OF AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the East River, at the foot of Little-street, near the Navy-yard, bearing indications of having been operated upon by thieves before or after death. Deceased appeared to be about 60 years of age, was five feet seven inches in height, had short gray hair and side whiskers. He was dressed in black pants and vest, white shirt and under-clothing, and had on a pair of fine calfskin boots. In one of his vest pockets was a pair of spectacles, and about his neck a guard with locket and watch-key attached, but no watch. The pants pockets were turned inside out. No marks of violence were on the body. It appeared to have been in the water for two days. The Coroner had the body sent to the Dead-house, Willoughby-street, near Canton-street, where it now awaits identification.

A FIRE COMPANY RECAPTURES SOME SEIZED WHISKY.—Hose Company No. 9, of Brooklyn, W. D., distinguished itself yesterday by recapturing some whisky that had been siezed by Assistant Assessor WILLEY, of the Second District, in the morning. A member of the Hose Company was found operating the still in a house on Union near Van Brunt-street, when the Officers made the capture. Subsequently three men were put on as a guard, but "Number Nine's fellows," determined not to lose so much good whisky (a barrel) banded themselves at the call of the trumpet, and took the whisky back into their possession, disbanding the guard. This is a new business for the Fire Department, and such a transaction tends to hasten the new order of things that is expected soon—the paid Fire Department.

BURGLARIES AT NEAR-ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—On Thursday night two burglaries were committed at Near-Rockaway, the first being a valuable horse and rockaway carriage, the property of Mr. O. S. DENTON, worth some $500, after which they robbed the store of WM. DAVISON, near by, and succeeded in filling their vehicle with dry goods, boots, shoes, &c., to the amount of about $400. They were seen by a fisherman who was passing near the store at the time, and who, giving the alarm, soon aroused the proprietor, but not until the thieves had made their escape.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.—On Friday afternoon a deaf and dumb man named Jacob Valentine, residing at Springfield, L.I., was struck by a locomotive on the above road and almost instantly killed. The engineer on seeing the man blew the whistle, when on a nearer approach, seeing that he did not appear to notice the signal endeavored to stop the engine, but could not do so in time to prevent the accident. On being picked up life was found to be extinct. Deceased was about 55 years of age.

POCKET-PICKING MADE EASY.—DAVID MCCONNELL, of No. 145 Prospect-street, on Friday afternoon, demonstrated the easiest method of having one's pocket picked, by falling asleep in the porter-house of PATRICK MADDEN, corner of York-street and Hudson-avenue. During the time that he was in this oblivious condition, some person to himself and Mr. MADDEN, unknown, abstracted from one of his pockets the sum of $50, which was bad for DAVID.

HEAVY BURGLARY AT BABYLON.—On Friday night the store of Messrs. SEAMAN & RAYNOR, at Babylon, was entered by burglars, who, after blowing open the safe, succeeded in securing about $1,500 in greenbacks, and a check for $500, together with a few gold and silver coins, with which they made their escape. In their haste the thieves left a few coins on the floor, and it is supposed they were frightened away after securing their booty.

REDUCING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At a meeting of the Western District Fire Department Commissioners, held yesterday, it was under consideration to reduce the number of companies. A committee was appointed to attend to the matter.

NEW INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.—Collector TORREY received his commission from Washington yesterday morning, duly appointing him to the position formerly occupied by Col. A. M. WOOD.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR THE WEEK.—The Brooklyn Police last week made 500 arrests. Of these, 110 were made last Saturday and Saturday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

A YOUNG DETECTIVE.—While Justice MILLS was walking in Chestnut-street, Newark, yesterday, he observed a number of young boys in front of Mr. C. J. GOULD'S residence. Knowing that Mr. GOULD'S family were absent, and believing the movements of the young fellows were of a suspicious nature, he desired his son JOHN, a lad of 13, to watch them. The young detective immediately placed himself in a position that he could have a good view of the party, and finding shortly afterward that two of them went under the piazza of the house, he at once gave information to the Police. All the young fellows were arrested, and one of them said they only went into the house to find some wine and other good things.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—Professor BERG, and two members of the New-York Board of Health, yesterday afternoon visited the Communipaw abbatoin, to investigate a report that cattle from Texas, infested with the cattle-plague, had been brought there over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The result of the investigation has not yet been arrived at.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Early yesterday morning, a clerk in the employ of BROWN & Co., Newark, placed two checks, to the value of $675 in his money-drawer. Immediately afterward he stepped to the rear of the office, but on his return the checks were absent. Payment on them has been suspended.

DIED IN THE STATION-HOUSE.—An unknown man got into convulsions at Market-street, Newark, yesterday, and an officer, believing he was drunk, had him taken to the Station-house where he died shortly afterward. The deceased was about 35 years of age.

THUNDER-STORM.—A thunder-storm swept over Jersey yesterday afternoon. "Liberty" Engine House No. 2, of Hoboken, was struck by lightning, and slightly injured. Torrents of rain poured down, and filled up the basements of many houses in Jersey City.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—An Englishman named BRITTON, has been absent from Newark for some time, and his friends believe he has been foully dealth with. He is 5 feet 4 inches in height.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 93¾ for money, and 93⅞ for account. American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	91⅞
Erie Railway Shares	38⅞

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 8—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 75 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 8—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market this morning opens firmer, but prices are not quotably altered. The following are the opening figures:

Middling Uplands	9⅝d.
Middling Orleans	9⅞d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens with the following quotations: Corn, 35s. 3d. ₩ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 3d. ₩ cental for White California, and 10s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ₩ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₩ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 45s. ₩ 504 lbs. for American. Flour, 27s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 102s. 6d. ₩ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ₩ cwt. for American. Cheese, 59s. ₩ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Tallow, 45s. ₩ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ₩ gallon for Refined, and 10d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 54s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8—11:20 A. M.

Sugar, on spot, 36s. 6d. ₩ cwt., duty paid, for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed, 64s. ₩ cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, steady at £11 15s ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Linseed Oil, £33. Sperm Oil, £90. Whale Oil, £36 ₩ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8—2 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money, 94 for account. American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	92½
Erie Railway Shares	37¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 8—2 P. M.

United States Bonds, 75 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 8—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant and prices have advanced ⅛d. The sales of the day exceeded the estimate made this morning, and amounted to 18,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:

Midling Uplands	9¾d.
Middling Orleans	10d.

The total shipment of Cotton from Bombay up to the 4th inst., since last report amounts to 36,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market closed unchanged in tone and quotation.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady at 75s. Lard quiet at 66s. Cheese firm at 59s. Other articles unchanged.

PRODUCE—The market closed without alteration in tone and prices.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8—2 P. M.

Sugar quiet and steady at 36s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Other articles in the London market unchanged.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 8.

PETROLEUM—The market is steady at 43½f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The following are the quotations of merchandise for the week ending to-day: Sugar market weak at 7½@8 reals ₩ arrobe for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8½@10 reals for Nos. 15 to 20. The market for Muscovados is inoperative. Molasses, 5@5½ reals ₩ keg for Clayed, and 6 reals for Common or Muscovado. Lard, 19c.@19½c. ₩ lb. Hams, 17c. ₩ lb. for Salted, and 21c. for Sugar Cured. Lumber, $21 50@$22 for White Pine; $26 for Pitch Pine. Shooks, $6@$6 50 for Box. Hoops, $50 ₩ thousand for Long-Shaved; $39 for Short. Exchange—On London, 10½@11½ ₩ cent. premium; on United States Currency, 33@32¾ ₩ cent. discount; in Gold, long sight, par@¾ ₩ cent.; short sight, 1@1½ ₩ cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Malta	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Manhattan	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Helvetia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Cimbria	July 29	Hamburg	New-York.
Ville de Paris	July 30	Havre	New-York.
Russia	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Deutschland	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	Aug. 11	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 13	New-York	Bremen.
Britannia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Aug. 13	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post-office at 3 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M. 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	5 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre*—Mr. A. D. Jessup, Mr. A. E. Jessup, Miss Hurlbut, New-York; Mr. T. P. Rich, Mrs. Rich, Miss Susan Rogers, Boston; Mr. John T. Daly, Mr. Thomas Daly, New-York; Mr. Benoiton, Mr. J. R. Tocano, Havana; Mr. William Cook, Mrs. Cook, New-York; Mr. Emile Scheppers, Philadelphia; Mr. T. Burritt, Mrs. Burritt, New-York; Mr. F. Roldan, Mr. Edward Castillo, Havana; Mr. A. H. Dyett, New-York; Mr. C. Roldan, Mr. R. Portilla, Havana; Mr. P. F. Tracy, Mr. R. G. Wilson, New-York; Col. H. Berdan, Mrs. Berdan and 3 children, Miss Hagar, Hartford; Mrs. Anna Provot, New-York; Mr. Ed. Le Breton, Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. Ed. J. Le Breton, Mr. A. J. Le Breton, Miss Le Breton, Mr. Louis Loew, New-York; Miss Sophie Boutron, New-Orleans; Mr. B. Jaubert, Mrs. Jaubert and servant, New-Jersey; Mr. A. de Angelis, New-York; Mr. J. Aves, N. O.; Mr. U. G. Munoz, Havana; Mme. Larmande, New-York; Mr. Charles Page, Philadelphia; Mr. S. Von Moers, New-York; P. de Souza, Mr. A. de Souza, Havana; Mr. A. Dupasquier, New-York; Mr. L. R. Ritter, San Francisco; Mr. J. del Valle, Mr. M. Yznaga, Mr. M. Gramatzes, Havana; Mr. Edward Boss, Mrs. Boss, New-York; Mr. A. M. Mazzoletti, Italy; Mrs. Baasen, Milwaukee; Dr. Lemonier, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Balboa, Havana; Mr. Heurtematte, New-York; Mr. J. B. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Master S. B. Brown, Brooklyn; Mr. Mendirichaga, Havana; Mr. F. Gaherty and friend, Boston; Mr. A. Benoist, New-York; Mr. F. de Sola, Mr. F. L. de Mena, Havana; Mr. Cusacho, Mr. Sapicha, New-York; Monseigneur Enthrope, Monseigneur Antoine, France; Mr. Chas. Addoms, New-York; Mr. A. de Silva, Mr. R. Paez, Havana; Mr. Cayetano Richards, New-York; Mr. Chas. Hess, Miss Bess, Mrs. Lienemann, Boston; Mr. Murzi, Mrs. Murzi, Philadelphia; Mr. Voquet, Mr. Paul Bourdeau, New-York; Mme. Lorrain and servant, Mrs. Fornovi, Paris; Mr. H. J. Thomas, New-Orleans; Mrs. E. M. Dujarre, Mr. Cleret, New-York; Mr. J. J. May, Washington, D. C.; Mr. F. M. Paoli, Florence; Mr. A. Vaiter, Mrs. Vaiter, Paris; Mrs. Corne, New-York; Mr. Danthault, New-York; Mr. Dorflinger, New-York.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship Alaska, for Japan and China*—Otto Ladewasser, Mrs. Josephine Frank, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Clara Mackie, John Moore. For Australia—D. G. Carnezie, mother and sister, Mrs. Manghan and infant. For South Pacific ports—E. Gabriel. For Aspinwall—James Brooks and wife, Jose N. Recuro, G. Good, D. Ymenez, Chas. Frank, John S. Avilles, Antonio Millan, J. M. Cook, Geo. H. Capen, S. A. Asch, Lieut. J. H. Sherburn. For San Francisco—Gen. Blake, Col. Barnard and family, Capt. Browning, Lieut. Gordon, Capt. Selm Woodworth, Gen. R. W. Heath and wife, A. Anspacher, wife and children, H. Graves and family, Mrs. Vail and infant, Mrs. Taylor and daughter, W. L. Mott, wife and infant, H. R. Taylor, S. Walker, wife and daughter, S. H. Walker, G. Wilson, wife and daughter, S. C. Cornwall, J. L. Knapp and wife, Miss A. M. Hannaford, Walter Heugh, J. P. Dwyer and family, W. Deacon and family, Mrs. R. Weeks, Mrs. Jane Matthiesson, Mrs. A. Smith and child, Mrs. Mandeville and infant, Mrs. Kate L. Johnson and child, D. E. Washburn and wife, C. B. Hill, B. Simmons and wife, E. Wadsworth, wife and daughter, Jonas Warren, Mrs. L. Pierce and child, Rev. L. P. Webber and wife, Miss Maria Burt, Mrs. E. M. Cobb, Mrs. M. Cook, Miss Sems, Mrs. Seffrie and daughter, G. W. Hawthorne, J. S. Claypole, W. M. Raynor, wife and 2 children, Jacob B. Perbonez, C. Manter, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Capt. Melton, W. Marzana, W. H. David, E. A. Bowser, Jacob Peterson, J. G. Jeffrees and family, J. G. Jeffrees, Jr., R. K. Belding, wife and son, Orville Washburne and wife, H. Marshall, G. B. Crane, Mrs. J. B. Winters and maid, L. Goldsmith, Mrs. Rockwell and 2 daughters, J. W. Ford, Pauline Geidner, George Spring and wife, N. Heath and wife, Dr. M. H. Haight, wife and child, A. W. Gening and friend, Miss Abrams, 2 Sisters of St. Joseph, Col. J. F. Morse, H. T. Teschemacher, Mrs. Peggs, H. E. Bartlett, Rev. R. Bentley, mother, wife, child and infant, Miss Decowvre, Wm. Woodward, John Wintarop, Miss Carrie Bell, G. H. Spaulding, Mrs. J. E. Davis and infant, T. Tomita, S. Takaki, Mrs. H. C. Paine, Miss M. A. Burrill, Mrs. Maria Martin, and 2 children, Elisha F. Winslow, C. W. H. Coney, H. F. Newton, wife and child, Mrs. Sarah Betts, Miss Emma A. Barnes, Mrs. I. J. Sweatt, Miss Abbie J. Hanson, Frank Chandler and sister, Mrs. Varney and 2 children, E. Conklin, wife and nephew, Baily Sergeant, Mrs. E. Agnew, A. W. Pierce, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Miss L. Reynoulds, Mrs. Lewis and infant, George E. Fisher, Mrs. G. W. Fisher, Miss S. E. Fisher, Dr. Cleland, Mrs. Cleland, Benjamin Dilworth, M. Doherty, Henry Duncan, Julius A. Delmage, Rev. John E. McKee, Wm. M. Lawton, Wm. Culbertson, Wm. Forrest, Mrs. Forrest, Joshua Keys, Mrs. McKay, John T. Newbury, John Hay, Henry Moore, Mrs. Moore and infant, Miss Nish, John Simpson, Jr., John Brownlie, R. Harrison, Mrs. M. Drummond, Jas. P. Espie, Archibald McDonald, Mrs. John Findlay, Wm. Kay, Mrs. McDonald, and others in steerage.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship "City of London," for Liverpool*—Miss Lizzie McMullin, Mrs. E. G. Welch, Brooklyn, Miss Louisa De Wetts, Miss F. L. Blanding, Providence, Thos. C. Glover and wife, John Keenan and wife, John Stroud, James H. Golden, John R. McDonald and wife, R. S. Skaats, wife, 2 children, and servant, P. Manfred, N. P. Larsen, F. Filiberts, P. Rivas, F. Weisenberger, J. C. Donovan, Alex. D. Sinclair, Mr. Dunbar, Rev. James Whitby, Walter Glover, Robert Munn, Mr. Luidop and boy, Wooster, W. T. French, B. B. French, St. Louis, Miss Glover, Miss Annie Gordon, Rev. Chas. Y. Slevin, H. J. Kayes and wife, Mrs. B. Harris and 2 children, Leigh Hutchins, R. Hutchins.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. James Weilding, Mrs. D. Skiels and family, Mrs. J. McLeod, Mrs. Roe and family, Mr. and Mrs. Tough, S. N. Todd, W. G. H. Allen, Mr. Robbins and family.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Rev. Mr. Howe, wife and 3 children, Mrs. C. S. Vedder, Miss E. K. Hayden, Mrs. C. A. Smith, Miss Sumter, Miss Blanch, Mrs. Duryea and child, Mrs. Burns and child, Miss A. Young, Miss S. Smith, Miss A. Oelsen, Miss E. Reardon, Henry Wagner, P. Brown, W. T. Walker, A. Baldwin, Dr. M. S. Moore, H. W. Dawson, W. C. Forsyth and 2 children, H. A. Spencer, J. G. Cole, N. D. Marple, Mrs. J. Walsh and 2 children, J. Claffy, C. Vermuyea, J. Reardon.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship Union, from Bremen*—G. H. Muller, family and servant, Carl Hahn and wife, Carl Fahrbach and family, Burchard Schuster, B. M. Nevers, family and servant, E. Mallet, F. W. Reimer, Caroline Steenbook, Minna Klugherz, W. H. Gecding, family and servant, G. Hahn, Charlotte Haugh, Dr. Pomeroy, F. Foster, A. Whitney and wife, M. Emery, Dr. Hayden, F. Steinmann, A. Brown and wife, J. B. Kneist, Mrs. Augusta Beneke and child, F. Steilfeld, A. Wiesner and wife, Charles Strobel and family, H. Bahr and family, H. Von Deilen and family, Marie Holz, Mrs. Mayer, E. Welcke, Lewis Pattberg, G. Rico, Mary Kilian, Wm. Knickmeir, Henry Koaler, J. F. Brockschmidt and family, Marie Lindemann and child, G. Sautter, B. Webel, C. Schweitzer, C. Bossert and wife, J. Affelder, J. Vorhaus, J. [illegible]uenfeld, W. Naumburg, R. Mayer, Amalie Schneider and child, Auguste Nieman, Charles Day, Marie Niemann, Wm. Heyl, Mrs. C. Warneke and daughter, J. Engelhart, C. Mayer, J. B. Truttmann, H. S. Goldenberg, Gust. Mecke, E. Beyschlag, F. Morgan and wife, J. Pauleen and wife, and others in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 04 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon rises...10 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 18 | Gov. Island.12 07 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Ferguson & Wood; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Alaska, (new, 4,011 tons,) Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; J. S. Green, Inmann, Alexandria, J. Hand; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Gulf City, Stewart, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ships Energy, Caulkins, Vigo for orders, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Haze, Forsyth, San Francisco, Platt & Newton; John Tucker, Matthew, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Newcastle, (Br.,) Armstrong, St. John, N. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; John Griffin, Downey, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Guiha, Pirandillo, Palermo, A. P. Agresti.

Brigs Alta Vela, (Br.,) Thompson, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Angelia, Brown, Little Glace Bay, Simpson & Clapp; John Shay, Nickerson, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Clarabella, Tracy, Gibraltar for orders, Miller & Houghton; Olive Outte, (Br.,) Bomberline, Port-au-Prince and a market, R. Murray, Jr.; William Wallace, (Br.,) Robertson, London, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Ridgewood, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Southerner, Baker, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Susan Mount, Gaskell, Bucksville, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; L. A. Edwards, Mehshall, Georgetown, S. C., A. Abbott; St. Hubert, (Br.,) Fangin, Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer; Tweed, (Br.,) Devettu, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson & Co.; Carrie Douglass, (Br.,) Bayler, Lingan, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Royal Arch, (Br.,) Dewison, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Charlie, Trefethlen, Taunton; Gertrude, Coalwell, Boston, J. Boynton's Son & Co.; M. F. Jones, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merrian, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., B. Mills; Aseida & Laura, Mclndoe, Boston, R. J. Godwin; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; S. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Bay State, Long, Boston, H. W. Loudon.

Sloops Odd Fellow, Dyer, Greenpoint, L. I., G. K. Rackett & Bro; Ethan Allen, Merrill, Wareham.

Barge Allen, Taylor, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Union, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen July 25, via Southampton 28th, with mdse. and 729 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had westerly winds, with much fog, the most of the passage. Aug. 5, lat. 44 15, lon. 55 30, passed a Hamburg brig, showing No. 292, bound E. 6th, lat. 42 18, lon. 62 30, passed steamship Allemannia, hence for Hamburg. 7th, lat. 42 46, lon. 63 45, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. Same day, lat. 40 35, lon. 68 30, passed steamship Weser, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow July 24, and Moville 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced light head winds almost the entire passage, and dense fog from Cape Race. Aug. 6, lat. 41 33, lon. 64 30, spoke ship Cordelia, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; July 28, lat. 54 24, lon. 23 45, passed steamship Europa, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and 31 passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt June 4, via Elsinore 19th, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Wm. Ropes & Co. Has had continual head winds the entire passage. Aug. 5, off George's Shoal, in a thick fog, spoke a bark from Marseilles, name unknown.

Ship R. W. Stetson, Moore, London June 20, and Isle of Wight 24th, with mdse. and 39 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had moderate weather, with thick fog and rain, during latter part of passage; saw a number of icebergs from lat. 46 to 45, and lon. 49 to 51. July 9, lat. 50, lon. 25 41, was in co. with ship Emerald Isle, from Liverpool for New-York, with 783 passengers, all well.

Ship La Grande Duchesse d'Orleans, (of Baltimore,) Hines, Newport, Eng., 44 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light winds and calms during greater part of the passage, with thick fog and rain west of the Banks.

Ship Levant, (of Liverpool,) Gardner, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Busk & Jevens. Has had light S. W. and W. winds, with thick fog almost the entire passage; in lat. 49, lon. 46, saw large quantities of ice.

Bark Ariel, (of Freetown, N. S.,) Jupp, Minititlan Mexico, 26 ds., with mahogany to C. Ludman & Co. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Idaho, Chapman, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to J. F. Joy.

Bark Gratia, Wallace, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Nellie Johnson, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Holmes, Cardenas July 2, via New-Orleans 16th, with sugar and molasses to Jed Frye & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Omaha, Toothaker, Doboy Island, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. White Sea, Blatchford, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. W. Lewis & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howells, Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, 11 ds., with wood to A. Abbott.

Schr. Julia, Wallace, Musquash, N. B., 6 ds., with spars to Edward K. Richards & Co.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Chapman, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Glenwood, Lawrence, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dutton, Booth Bay, via Gloucester.

Schr. Henry W. Johnson, Comstock, from wreck of schr. Rose Haskell, at Eaton's Neck.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, Condon, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. P. Allen, Allen, Frankfort, with stone to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Bangor, with lumber to A. Collard.

Schr. D. K. Arey, Ryan, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, Me., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Hyannis.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Haze, Parker, Greenwich.

Schr. Dan. Webster, Latham, Providence.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Brookhaven, for Trenton.

Schr. Nathl. Holmes, Northup, Providence.

Schr. Anna L. Safford, Hanse, Providence.

Schr. John Lozier, Smith, Taunton.

Schr. S. T. Lindsay, Stocking, Rockland.

Schr. Ann T. Sepples, Hudson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Jr., Phinney, Boston.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Dennis.

Schr. Bramhall, Emerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Roanoke, Monmouth, Sandwich.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. San Luis, Weaver, Wareham.

Schr. A. M. Aoken, Hale, Norwalk, for Albany.

Schr. Oneco, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Otis, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Iris, Draper, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Salem.

Schr. Hudson, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elm City, Gilley, Boston.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Stapling, Providence.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence.

Schr. Catherine Thomas, Smith, Sandwich.

Schr. Abby Wild, Hutchins, Norwalk.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Hall, Sandwich.

Schr. L. T. Willetts, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchings, Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Greenport.

Schr. Annie R. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. Gale, Rooksaear, Trenton, for Hartford.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, Eddyville, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Amanda, White, Albany, for Greenport.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sear, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. War Whoop, Boswell, Virginia.

Schr. E. H. Clarke, Andrews, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Francis, Gaskell, Virginia.

Schr. S. Hess, Young, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Post, Virginia.

Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. C. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Port Johnson, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Alabama, Gardiner, Newburg, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Sammis, Newburg, for Northport.

Schr. Gust. Johnson, Trenton, for New-Haven.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Lydia, Ackerman, Piermont, for Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, S., light, hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Ariel, for Bremen; St. Laurent, Havre; Wm. Penn, London; Caledonia, Glasgow; City of London and Louisiana, Liverpool; Alaska, Aspinwall; Charleston, for Charleston; San Jacinto and Marmion, Savannah; Geo. Cromwell and Sherman, New-Orleans; Ellen S. Terry, Newbern; John Gibson, Washington; Albemarle, Richmond; Nereus, Boston; Wamsutta, New-Bedford; ship Narragansett, for Antwerp.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; schr. Amanda Powers, from Vinal Haven for New-York, with loss of mainmast and foresail split.

The ship Expounder, ashore at Wellfleet, will probably be saved, together with the cargo, if the weather holds good.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8—Sld. steamship Manhattan, for New-York.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 8—The steamships Thames and St. George, from Liverpool for Quebec, were inward bound at 10 o'clock this morning.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 8—Arr. schrs. Chattanooga, Bangor for Newport; Olive, do. for New-York; Grecian, Fall River for Lincolnville; Grace Girdler, Alexandria for Boston; Pomona, St. Domingo 21 ds., for do.; Emma F. Hart, Baltimore for do.; Amelia, Newburyport. Wind to the N. E., fresh.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8—Sld. brig Sir Robert McClure, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8—Sld. steamships Thames and Cleopatra, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8—Arr. steamers W. P. Clyde and Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Cld. steamer Lucille.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Troop—bark, of St. John, N. B., from Rotterdam for New-York, July 29, lat. 41 10, lon. 54.

Cario—Aust. ship, from Antwerp for New-York, 16 ds. out, July 12, lat. 49, lon. 38.

Sarepa—bark, of Bath, Me., strg. S., Aug. 6, lat. 38 53, lon. 74.

Stadacona—Br. ship, strg. N. N. E., was seen Aug. 2, off George's Shoals.

Vanguard—ship, from Cardiff for New-York, July 29, lat. 41 10, lon. 54.

Foreign Ports.

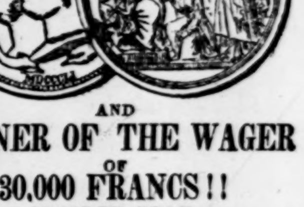
At Minititlan, Mexico, July 12, brig Bradshaw, to sail for New-York in a few days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—The steamship Virginia, Capt. Thomas, from New-York July 25, arrived here to-day.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES



30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.........................LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR........................NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..............PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the recovery of the following UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, New 65s, stolen from the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:

$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: 60607. 60608. 60609.

$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:
62089, 62090, 117555, 58153, 58154, 58155, 58156, 58157,
58158, 58159, 74653, 74654, 74655, 74666, 74656, 74657,
74658, 74659, 1967, 63618, 84620, 84621, 74656, 86024,
9188, 90192, 90193, 69070, 69071, 12109, 88093, 88089,
88090, 88091, 38454, 38455, 38458, 38459, 38461, 23185,
23186, 23187, 106603, 79963, 94440, 32880, 80988, 34122,
54789, 39991, 39992, 62110, 62111, 83763, 55861, [illegible]
33660, 69096, 100894, 57728, 59357, 106377, 106378, 64232,
70540, 20294, 20295, 20296, 70780, 103250, 44028, 80612.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 19 Broadway.